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Wire Company Indicted; Swedes-Nazis Sign Pact; East: Added Protection

The World's Day—December 21, 1942

Washington: Anaconda Charged With Conspiracy

A Federal Grand Jury at Fort Wayne, Ind., indicted the Anaconda Wire & Cable Company of Marion, Ind., and five of its officers charging conspiracy to defraud the United States. [Financial Page.]

Fullest mobilization of manpower is called for in a seven-point plan submitted by Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, to Manpower Director McNutt. [Page 8.]

National income of $117,000,000,000 in the United States this year, and $135,000,000,000 next year is estimated by Secretary of Commerce Jones. [Financial Page.]

More drastic restrictions on civilian travel, and fullest aid to small business, were foreseen by Chairman Nelson of the war Production Board. [Financial Page.]

Secretary Morgenthau announced that his $9,000,000,000 war borrowing drive for December had already been oversubscribed by $1,000,000,000. He asked a billion more. [Financial Page.]

Marvelously saved from a rubber boat adrift in the South Pacific, Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker tells his own story of the rescue. [First Page, Second Section.]

Motorists have turned in about 10,000,000 tires under the Government's idle tire purchase plan, the Office of Price Administration announced.

The Supreme Court in a 6-to-2 decision overruling a previous Supreme Court opinion held that other states must recognize Nevada divorces, under present law and the constitution.

Construction of the 857-mile eastward leg of the 24-inch war emergency oil pipeline from Norris City, Ill., to refineries at New York and Philadelphia began on the main line section west of Phoenixville Junction, Pa.

Europe: Sweden and Germany in Trade Agreement

Sweden and Germany have concluded a new trade agreement for 1943, after two months of negotiations. [Germany has now completed 1943 trade agreements with Italy, Finland, Spain, and Sweden.]

In the Netherlands, Anton A. Mussert, Hitler-appointed "leader of the Netherlands people," has promised to raise an armed force to fight the Russians and to help oust United States troops from Africa.

A secret agreement has been reached among the three Axis capitals to counteract the Anglo-American threat in the Mediterranean, according to a report from Italian quarters.

Exiled King Zog of Albania states that he is willing to let Albanians decide for themselves the type of government they want after the war.

Queen Wilhelmina, in a Christmas message to her people, said "we are convinced of ultimate victory."

New England: Drum Proclaims Added Protection

General Drum, commanding the Eastern Defense Command and First Army, issues a new proclamation providing further protection for important New England defense installations. [Page 5.]

Women employed in the laundry and dry cleaning industry in Massachusetts appear due to get a raise in their 30-cents-an-hour minimum wage. They have not had one since 1937. The State Minimum Wage Commission directed the forming of a new wage board to recommend any necessary pay changes.

Army Conference at Hotel Statler today is aimed at curtailing industrial accidents which last year cost the United States 418,000,000 work hours. [Page 2.]

Rail shipments of coal to New England for week ended Dec. 12 were larger by 343 carloads than previous week and heaviest since Nov. 17. Total was 6,083 carloads, or 334,565 tons, Office of Solid Fuels reported.

National: Houston Celebrates With 8 Launchings

Celebrating War Bond sales of $70,000,000—nearly twice the sum needed to build a new cruiser Houston for the U. S. Navy—Houston sent eight ships down the ways in the presence of Navy Secretary Knox. [Page 9.]

A strike of several hundred union members employed at the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company in Jackson, Mich., hampered production in the company's gun plant here, which operated with only a fraction of its normal force.

Africa: U. S. Navy Fliers Cover Without Loss

United States Navy planes destroyed 126 planes of the opposition in their covering of the American landing in Africa. The U. S. fliers knocked out shore batteries, drove back hostile ground forces, and finally silenced the heavy guns of the French battleship Jean Bart—all without loss of a single U. S. plane or man. [Page 7.]

Americas: Bolivia Arrests Leader of Leftists

Bolivia arrested Fernando Sinani, leader of the leftist Revolutionary Party, and two others, on charges of fomenting a subversive plot. The tin strike at Catavi was linked with the movement.

Dr. Hans W. Kempski, a German physician, was taken into custody by Bolivian police. Plans of Bolivia's mineral zones were reportedly among his documents.

Uruguay agreed to sell its entire 1941-42 wool surplus and the current clip to the United States.

The Argentine Supreme Court asked that Capt. Dietrich Niebuhr, naval attaché to the German Embassy, be delivered into its jurisdiction for trial on charges growing out of a spy ring investigation.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Children Show Patriotic Trend In Choosing Liberty Ship Names

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—The Maritime Commission announced approval of 22 Liberty Ship names picked by school children who were winners in the scrap drive conducted in each State by the War Production Board.

The children named public officials, American revolutionary heroines, educators, Indians and others, and New York's winners chose Lou Gehrig.

The Commission said Gehrig was selected not only because of his baseball achievements, but also for his later service as a member of the New York City Parole Board. It will be the first time a merchantman has been named for a ball player.

Children of Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Idaho chose Daniel Webster, Robert M. La Follette and William E. Borah, respectively, all three famous for their work in the Senate.

Others picked were John Bidwell, who fought for California's independence from Mexico; John A. Dix, Secretary of the Treasury at the start of the Civil War and also a New Hampshire Governor and Senator; Andrew G. Curtin, first Republican Governor of Pennsylvania, and John Burke, a Governor of North Dakota.

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Weather Predictions

COOL | COLD | SNOW | RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Monday at 5:44 p. m.; ends Tuesday at 7:40 a. m.
Dimout begins Tuesday at 5:44 p. m.; ends Wednesday at 7:45 a. m.

Mothers Plead For More Heat At State House

Group of 15 march to the Governor's office with signs declaring their children are freezing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—James F. Byrnes announced today after a conference with key administration officials that steps would be taken to increase the supply of petroleum and "improve rationing methods."

The director of economic stabilization added, however, that the governmental agencies involved "hold out no hope for any lessening of the restrictions upon the use of gasoline and fuel oil."

Meeting with him were Secretary Ickes, the Petroleum Administrator; Ralph Davies, Deputy Administrator, Price Administrator Leon Henderson and Joseph B. Eastman, Defense Transportation Coordinator.

Mr. Byrnes said in a formal statement they had discussed the "entire situation with reference to petroleum products," including available supplies, anticipated demands, and the method of rationing the available supply for civilian uses.

Fifteen young mothers, most of them Italian-Americans from the West End district of Boston, marched on the State House this afternoon with signs reading, "Our children are freezing!", "We want more oil for our children." "Are politicians cold? Is the State House cold? Are they worried? No!"

They were stopped at the Hooker Monument entrance to the State House by the policeman on guard, who admitted them after he had telephoned Commissioner of Public Welfare Arthur G. Rotch. They were conducted to the Governor's office on the third floor, where they were told at 2 o'clock that Governor Saltonstall was not in. They conferred with Joseph Cotton, first secretary to the Governor, and on his advice went to the office of state conservator Col. Thomas F. Sullivan.

Most of the women, whose homes are heated with kerosene purchased from peddlers, declared they had been without any oil for the past three days, while New England has been experiencing the worst cold spell in many years. One woman had been without any fuel oil since last Wednesday.

Four Young Children

Mrs. Lena Sarno of 31 Norman Street said in a voice that verged on tears, "I don't know what I'm going to do. My seven-months-old baby has just come from the hospi-

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

New Soviet Advance Nears Ukraine With Artillery Pacing the Attack; China at Stake in Battle for Burma

Best weather of year in Burma gives aid to British as well as Japanese contestants.

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg

Former Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War

LONDON, Dec. 21—The advance of British and Indian troops into Burma has given rise to a flood of speculation.

Is this the start of a British offensive to recapture Burma or is it thrust along the nearest coastal belt to forestall an attack of India by the Japanese?

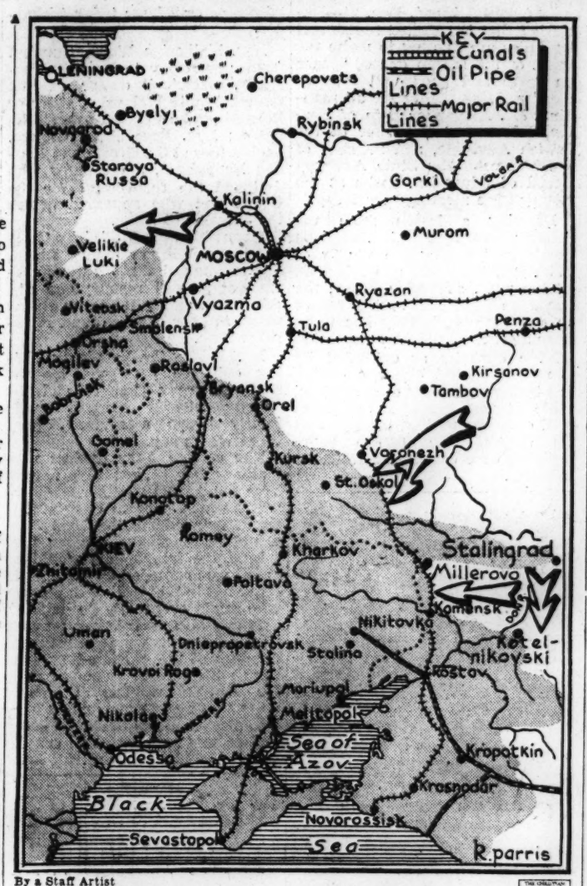
In my view it is neither of these things.

In studying a world-wide war people very naturally nearly always overlook the effect of climate on military operations.

Favorable Time for Move

On the coast of the Province of Arakan which faces Eastern India across the Bay of Bengal, the months of December, January, and February are the most pleasant of the whole year, and are far the

Continued on Page 8, Column 3



By a Staff Artist

Russians in New Offensive

White arrow due west of Stalingrad indicates focal point of the Red Army's third winter drive against the Germans. Double arrow just below Voronezh shows path of supplementary Soviet pressure. Remaining white arrows show where other Russian offensive operations continue.

Japan to Close Tokyo and Osaka Stock Exchanges

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—The Wall Street Journal said today the Japanese Government has decided to close the Tokyo and Osaka Stock exchanges, which compare with the New York stock and curb exchanges in the United States. That was the real meaning, the paper says, of the recent Tokyo radiocasts announcing "reorganization" of the exchanges.

Heavy declines on the stock markets since the Battle of Midway, accentuated since the second battle of the Solomons, provided the reason for this move, the paper said. In place of the abolished markets, the business newspaper added, the Government will set up a "Japan Negotiable Securities Exchange," which was described as "little more than a Government-run, Government-policed 'cash and carry' grocery-store type of market for investors with money to spend."

The markets may have three or four months of existence left, it added, since Japan's Diet [Parliament] must approve of the change.

Hitler and Axis Chiefs Plan 'Common Strategy'

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP)—Adolf Hitler called high German and Italian military leaders and Pierre Laval, Axis - following Vichy French leader, to his headquarters over the week end for a discussion of "questions of common interest."

The German announcement of the meeting was vague, disclosing that the meeting "was a token of the firm determination of the Axis powers to employ all their energies for winning final victory" and that "with regard to all questions discussed, a full agreement of conception was established."

But the significance of the meeting was indicated in the list of those present, which included Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring, Chief of the German Air Force and economic leader; Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the Nazi High Command; Gen. Ugo Cavallero, Chief of the Italian General Staff; the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano; the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, and other military and political leaders. Premier Mussolini did not attend the meeting.

French Problems Weighed

M. Laval's participation in the conference received only one sentence in the communiqué. "A long conversation on present French problems" was held with Laval, it said.

Transocean, Nazi news agency, said that "France's future European position will depend on how this militarily and politically disunited people catches up with the new Europe."

In addition to the threat to Europe posed by Allied successes in North Africa, observers here noted that the Axis military leaders

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South American Food Ready To Sustain World's Needy

South America's New War Role

Second of Three Articles

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer on Latin American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

Food for starving millions in Europe and Asia is ready to pour from South America, according to traders now speeding preparations in Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro, as soon as ships can be provided to move it and ports be opened into lands depleted by Axis tyranny.

South America with dramatic suddenness has emerged as a cornucopian larder for the United Nations.

Food has become a sinew of war, of diplomacy, of reconstruction—and food is South America's specialty.

So much food is piled up in South America that for a long time Argentines have burned corn to replace the coal they no longer can import due to the shortage of merchant bottoms.

In the diplomacy of food, whereby the United Nations offer relief to peoples now starving under Nazi militarism, Washington and London officials recognize that South America has the natural resources required for performing a major service.

At the very moment when manpower in the United States is being drawn from the farms as Army and arsenals prepare to meet the supreme military and industrial demands for 1943, South American manpower is being released from the prospect of having to fend off an invasion of its own shores.

Labor, until now scheduled for transfer into the various Latin-American armies, can be kept more largely behind their plows.

From Washington, the Pacific War Council is consulting all the United Nations on plans for establishing an international organization to administer rehabilitation. Brazil and Mexico are among the countries being consulted. Argentine food stocks loom large in the picture.

This action by the Pacific War Council underlines the needs of Asia as well as of Europe. In London, both Asia and Europe are included by leaders who favor naming a British counterpart of Herbert H. Lehman, Washington's new Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation.

How serious the food situation is becoming in Europe was vividly told in a radio program organized by the Golden Rule Foundation. A Belgian, Consul General Charles Hallaert at New York, said the adult population in Belgium is getting only two-fifths of its nor-

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Enigmatic Ways of Japanese Delay Allies in New Guinea

By W. E. Lucas

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the Allied Forces in New Guinea

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Dec. 21—Investment of Japanese positions in New Guinea is now entering its fifth week. During that time, of three main pockets of resistance, only Gona has been effectively reduced.

There are several reasons for this present, and it is hoped temporary, impasse. The major one is the nature of the Japanese soldier and the nature of the terrain in which the last stages of this campaign are being fought.

It is difficult to assess the quality of Japanese resistance. It is completely different from what passes as courage in western countries. It is a combination of primitive, mixed with religious fatalism in which the supreme effort in battle is exalted to the highest pinnacle of human achievement.

The Japanese has only occasionally come out to fight when he has been cornered. He seldom displays courage when he is caught in the open. His metier is to remain in holes and subterranean burrowings from which it is most difficult to drive him. His solution to a tight corner is sometimes suicide.

Intolerable Conditions

Gona has disclosed in what incredible conditions the Japanese is prepared to live and sacrifice himself, conditions which a European soldier would do something to rectify, or from which he would make a desperate attempt to break out.

But his fanaticism precludes the majority from contemplating surrender even when his position is patently hopeless. So far in this campaign very few Japanese have been taken prisoner, largely because they refuse to give themselves up.

Against such mentality and such primitive instincts there often seems to be little that can be successful except obliteration.

Thus the Japanese becomes a particularly formidable enemy when set down in a country such as exists everywhere along this northeastern New Guinea coast. As long as he is prepared to stick it out, the attacker is at tremendous disadvantage.

Georgraphic and climatic conditions on this front are unimaginable. Three miles down the road that passes 50 yards from where I am sitting is the Sanananda front.

Terrific Heat From Sun

Apart from strips of jungle where trees throw slight shade, the way leads through long patches of kunai grass where the sun beats down relentlessly and no air stirs the tips of the eight-foot high grass.

Up in this imitation baker's oven

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Heat for Boston's Frigid Homes

Associated Press

Range Oil Peddlers Line Up for New Supply

When a new shipment of range oil arrived at a bulk plant in Boston yesterday, nearly 400 peddlers made a run on the fuel, hastening to supply their patrons during the subzero snap. A portion of the continuous line of trucks is shown here at the pumping station in Roxbury.

Nazi concept of value of territory shaken by immense losses in men and matériel.

By John Evans

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Dec. 21—The success of the current Russian winter offensives not only provides another illustration of the indomitable courage and determination of the Russian soldier, but indicates a serious psychological fault in German military concepts.

The Germans, despite propaganda claims to the contrary, have based their operations in Russia on the theory that the only thing that mattered was the gaining of territory. According to the German military mind, no price was too high to pay for territory, for the loss of land would weaken the Soviet will to resist more than the loss of men.

This theory has been proved as false as the early Nazi hope that internal dissension would make it impossible for Russia to offer sustained resistance to an invasion.

Successes Which Fail

The Germans now find themselves in a situation describable by the words which Joseph Stalin spoke long ago: "There are moments when tactical successes, brilliant in immediate effect but not corresponding to the strategic possibilities, create an unexpected situation, fatal to the entire campaign."

In their spectacular victories in the summer the Germans squandered their reserves and scattered their troops arc-wise from Voronezh to Novorossisk with their main grouping tied up near Stalingrad.

In the most critical days of the summer the Soviets did not transfer troops from the Moscow front but gradually built up powerful reserves along the threatened lines in the south.

Immense German forces concentrated near Moscow waited vainly for the Soviets to strengthen the southern fronts at the expense of the Moscow front.

Strong in Main Sectors

On the contrary, the Soviets continued to reinforce their positions in the Moscow area. Now it is apparent that the Soviets have superior strength in all main sectors on the eastern front, and only near Kotelnikovo are the Germans striking with an apparent local advantage.

Since the beginning of the Soviet

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Wavell Army nearly halfway to Akyab—Japanese advancing into Yunnan.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

A third winter offensive on the Middle Don River front has carried Russian troops to the edge of the Ukraine and toward the rich Donets Basin.

Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's British forces moving into Burma from India are nearly half-way to the port of Akyab.

Japanese troops have begun a thrust into China's Yunnan Province from Central Burma.

A large Axis convoy is reported being assembled at French ports to carry reinforcements to Tunisia.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur has opened a general attack against pocketed Japanese forces in the Buna Mission area of New Guinea.

And the RAF pounded Germany's inland port of Duisberg after American Flying Fortresses had bombed an important airdrome at Romilly-sur-Seine, deep in Occupied France.

These are the outstanding new developments on the widely-scattered sectors of the world battlefield.

The new Russian attack adds a new and grave peril to those already confronting the Germans in southern Russia. German counterattacks appear to be unable to halt the Red Army's surge. The drive is now in its fifth day and thus far almost 30,000 Germans have been killed and approximately 15,000 taken prisoner. Moreover, there presumably has been only a slight slowing down in the progress of the attacking Russian armies in the Rzhev area on the central front and southwest of Stalingrad.

As the Moscow correspondent of this newspaper points out in a cable dispatch, the Germans now seem to be paying the price of a penny-wise and pound-foolish concentration on tactics aimed at gaining mere territory while underestimating the over-all strategic and logistical aspects.

In Burma, the Japanese have not yet offered any resistance to General Wavell's march on Akyab beyond a light air attack on Calcutta last night. However, the new Japanese drive into Yunnan may be a serious matter. United States Army bombers and fighters are striking hard blows at Lashio in an effort to impede this operation.

Whether General Wavell's invasion is a full-fledged offensive in itself or a preliminary move to forestall or divert just such a thrust as the Japanese seem to have launched still remains to be seen. A British spokesman in New Delhi calls the Wavell move a "piecemeal" maneuver. But there is little doubt that it will develop into an all-out effort to regain Burma if Akyab is obtained at a reasonable price. At all events, it may be some time before the British can come into contact with the main Japanese forces in Central Burma. More than 300 miles of jungles and towering mountains, traversable only through narrow passes, separate the Japanese positions from Akyab.

The reported massing of some 150 merchant ships at Axis-held ports in France within easy reach of Tunis and Bizerte during the past week and the continued refusal of Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps to attempt a stand would seem to indicate the Germans are determined to expend every available bit of strength to hold their Tunisian bridgeheads.

Russian Front:

New Soviet Offensive Rolling Back Nazis

In the middle Don—The Red Army was adding new villages to the 300 already recaptured.

Germans were reported counter-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Strolling Carolers to Sing in Darkened Boston Streets on Christmas Eve

Time-Honored Custom Is to Be Kept Alive

Strolling Christmas carolers will sing their traditional welcome to strangers in Boston this Christmas eve in one of the time-honored customs which will be kept alive in spite of war.

Boston's Christmas will not be the same, however, this year. In the first interruption of a tradition which reaches back as far as the memory of the eldest brahmin, Beacon Hill will be dark and its streets empty of small, costumed singing groups.

Under the ban of a dimout will be candle lights in the windows, and similarly bleak will be the narrow cobblestone streets. With the warmth of former welcomes hidden behind drawn shades, few of the familiar carolers are expected.

Elsewhere, too, Christmas lights will be out, but Boston will still show strangers it has a warm spot in its heart.

Many a man in uniform, stationed in Boston far from his own fireside, will be cheered by carolers who will stroll beneath the windows and into the lobbies of downtown hotels.

Singing groups will also visit hotels housing civilian strangers, and will stop off at the steps of Symphony Hall and under the tree on Boston Common, as they have done in other years.

In Copley Square, the Back Bay Joint Committee for Christmas will present again this year, as they did last, the Nativity in tableau. This scene will be kept open to visitors night and day during the holiday, until New Year's.

The Common will be the center of Boston's official observances. Beginning Thursday noon, Dec. 24, and continuing until 11:30 p. m. that night, there will be almost uninterrupted singing and sacred ceremonies.

One feature will be carols of the United Nations, including those of England, Norway, Russia, France, Greece, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, some sung by native choruses.

The official city committee, the Citizens Public Celebrations Association, says it expects choruses of bluejackets, Coast Guardsmen, Waacs, and Waves to join in the singing.

The big municipal tree on the Common has been decorated—without lights, to be sure—but with tinsel and Christmas colors.

Thursday's program is as follows:

12 noon to 1 p. m.: Exercises at City Hall Plaza, with band and chorus, and greetings by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

4:30 p. m.: Chorus and instrumental music at the tree on the Common. Remarks by the Mayor.

7 to 9 p. m.—Carols of the United Nations, also at the tree, by the Attucks Chorus, by service men and women, by strolling carollers, and by the audience in group singing. A brass ensemble for instrumental interludes.

9:30 p. m.: The Nativity Tableaux Feature, an annual presentation at the Common since 1922. Seven "mystery plays," following the story of the first Christmas according to St. Luke. Music, scenic, and lighting effects on a stage. Narrator: Joseph A. Crossen.

10 to 11:30 p. m.: Visiting choruses, including the Russian Cathedral Choir, People's Choral Union, and the Community Recreation Service group, Commonwealth WPA band.

There will also be church chimes at various hours Christmas eve as part of Boston's general observance of the holiday. The committee is attempting to arrange these in such sequence that there will be uninterrupted music all evening.

Valley Forge Set As Today's Model

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEABODY, Mass., Dec. 21—Declaring that the United States and its Allies are fighting to make the spirit of the season one of "peace on earth and good will towards men" a living reality for all mankind, Dr. Alexander Brin of Boston, Editor and Publisher of the Jewish Advocate, and member of the Massachusetts State Advisory Board of Education, spoke at the Rotary Club meeting here today.

Drawing a lesson from the "classic example of American patriotism" during the winter of 1777, just 165 years ago this time of the year, at Valley Forge, the speaker asserted that never before in our national history has there been a greater need for a repetition of the qualities as exhibited by the soldiers and civilians during the trying early days of our nation. He said that recalling the event will convince us that courage and an unyielding will can bring triumph over our most formidable enemies.

Jury Secrecy Foils Tip-Off In Grove Fire

Grand Jury investigation of the Cocoanut Grove holocaust continued today, with unofficial observers in the Suffolk County Court House expecting indictments to be voted this week to fix criminal responsibility.

In the Jury anteroom this morning were employees and contractors of the Grove, the list of witnesses called for today including:

Mrs. Katherine Welch Dunphy, former secretary to Barnett Welansky, principal owner of the Grove; Jennie Welansky, sister of Barnett, and also listed as a stockholder; Mrs. Rose Ponzi Gnecco, bookkeeper at the Grove; and Reuben Bodenhorn, a decorator who designed the furnishings for the Grove and who appeared before the Jurors on Friday.

Meanwhile, the City's Fire Commissioner, William Arthur Reilly, had announced that his public investigation will resume one day this week, and will continue next week, to hear chemical and medical reports.

Last Friday the Jury began sifting evidence presented by the State Attorney General and the County District Attorney, who jointly began a secret inquiry three weeks ago.

The current Jury expires normally on Dec. 31, but it has not yet been announced whether the Jury will be held over to complete its work, or whether the 1943 Jury would also participate in the case.

That the indictments would be secret was regarded as possible, in order not to "tip off" other persons who might eventually be indicted.

It was also regarded as possible that indictments would be returned for each of the 488 fatalities, perhaps with several persons named for each. This would split the case up so that many courts might have a chance to rule on the indictments, and so that at least some convictions would be obtained.

R. J. Keller

Hostesses for Servicemen's Party

Looking forward with anticipation to the Boston Y. W. C. A.'s Christmas Eve Party for servicemen are Mary K. Laird, left, and Barbara Baker. They will serve as hostesses for the affair, which will begin at 8 o'clock at 140 Clarendon Street. Back Bay carolers are being invited to join in festivities.

Legion Post in the Making Seen in One Chelsea Family

War Activities in New England

Enough veterans for an American Legion post of its own are in the making in the John J. Quinn family in Chelsea, where the housewife, Mrs. Alice Quinn, signed up Saturday for WAAC training. Her husband is an ensign in the Navy, one brother is a lieutenant in the Army, her father was an Army sergeant in the Spanish-American war, another brother was a gunner's mate in the Navy in World War I, and her 15-year-old son is assistant flight commander of B. S. A. Air Scout Troop 15, and coxswain of the Sea Scout Ship Dewey of Troop 6, Chelsea, who says he's bound for the Navy the minute he hits 17.

Production Holiday

New England war plants will join those of the rest of the nation in closing Christmas Day but will operate on full schedule New Year's Day, it was announced today by Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board and Lieut-Gen. Brehon Somervell, commanding the Army's Services of Supply.

"More than ever before in our lives," Mr. Nelson announced, "we need this year to pause from our labors on Christmas Day and think deeply and humbly about the faith by which we live, in order that from the profound promise of this day we may draw the hope and the vision which we must have."

On New Year's Day, all war facilities will "be expected to maintain full production," General Somervell notified his military and civilian assistants in war production.

"During this year of war, there have been no full holidays in war production," Mr. Nelson observed.

"Now we come to the Christmas holiday. I believe that this day should be the one exception to the rule which has been observed thus far," Mr. Nelson continued. "Except for such maintenance and standby operations as are necessary for best productive efficiency, I hope that in all war plants where it can possibly be done, Christmas Day this year will be observed as a full holiday."

Spars Get Leave

The first dozen officers to be commissioned in the Spars, women's auxiliary of the Coast Guard, are on 10-day leave, prior to reporting to the Coast Guard Academy in New London, Conn., on Dec. 27. An unexpected "Christmas present," the leave began with their graduation from the Navy's WAVE training at Northampton, Mass.

'Teeners Already 'In'

The normal estimated enrollment of 'teen-age boys under Selective Service this month "has been depleted considerably by previous voluntary enlistments" of those in this age bracket, announced Selective Service headquarters in Massachusetts today.

Compton Bars Slacker Charge Against Technical Students

Warmly commending the Army-Navy plans for using colleges and universities in training specialists for war service, Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, nevertheless was critical of what he described yesterday as "two serious defects" in the Army plan. He said:

"I have seen something of the imperative need for technically trained personnel to make and to man devices which save lives and material and which win victories. The Army and Navy are both alert to this need. They have already taken many effective steps to train some of the needed specialists within their own organizations and through the co-operation of scientific and engineering schools."

Adding that all efforts thus far have fallen short of providing the required number of these specialists with adequate training, Dr. Compton said: "The Army and Navy plans are both highly commendable in their provision of opportunity for specialized training," but "the Army plan appears to me to have two serious defects.

Fine Talent Overlooked

"One of these is that the advanced technical training will be made available only to young men in the Army who apply for it. A great many young men of the type most urgently needed by the Army for its technical services will not voluntarily apply for this training because of the appearance of shirking more dangerous duty.

"The plan will, therefore, lose to the services some of the best talent in places where the dearth of such talent is critical, and may set up among the young men in the Army an unfortunate feeling that those who apply for higher technical services are 'slackers.'"

Dr. Compton recommended that the designation of men now in service for advanced technical training should be based on ordered assignment to this type of training.

"The second serious criticism of the Army plan," he continued, "lies in the fact that it is not adapted to achieve the quickest possible training of the large number of potential technical specialists who are already pursuing exactly or very closely the type of training which the Army needs for this class of personnel."

Two Plans Compared

Comparing the Army and Navy plans, Dr. Compton said that while "the Navy plan utilizes all the existing and far-reaching resources by which students are already selected, graded, and located in appropriate educational environments, the Army plan . . . shuffles these students all together in a basic military training program and then will try to unshuffle them so that the right ones can be found to be sent back into technical training program which the Army, on the basis of its study of each individual, judges to be most appropriate for him.

"In my judgment, the announced Army plan . . . is proceeding toward an excellent objective in the hard and clumsy way, and will involve unnecessary delays, maladjustments, and uncertainties . . . The Navy plan, on the other hand, is well conceived to take full advantage of existing facilities and to minimize the amount of readjustment and reshuffling of the tens of thousands of young men involved.

"We all want to win the war in the shortest possible time. To do this, all our resources must be used efficiently," Dr. Compton declared.

Army Seeks Industrial Safety

There were 418,000,000 work hours lost in the United States last year due to off-the-job and on-the-job accidents, or enough working hours to fully equip an army of 200,000 men for one year of active service on the battlefield.

This startling fact was revealed today at the Army's Industrial Safety and Health Conference, conducted by the First Service Command at the Hotel Statler. At the all-day session, the theme of each meeting was to curtail to a minimum the number of accidents, not only in industrial war plants, but "off-the-job" accidents as well.

One of the main purposes of the Conference is to co-ordinate a safety program with all civilian agencies. These include State Labor Departments and National and State Safety Councils, along with representatives of insurance companies, of the Army Air Corps, Navy, Ordnance, Chemical Warfare, and Engineers.

Among the speakers at the all-day session were: Maj. E. R. Granniss, Chief of the Safety Section of the War Department; Louis MacBrayne, of the Division of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor's Boston Office; and James Burbank, of the Materials Committee, National Conservation Bureau.

In conjunction with the Conference there was an exhibit of safety equipment.

The First Service Command officers who are conducting the Conference are: Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Service Command; Col. Harold G. Storke, Director of Internal Security; Maj. William H. Bingham, Chief of the Plant Protection Branch; and Maj. Harold E. Adams, Chief of the Industrial Safety and Utilities section.

Democracy: It Began Free

Declaring that free democracy came to America and to the world with the Pilgrims in 1620, Dr. Frederick L. Fagley, of the General Council of Congregational Churches, pointed out that when the Mayflower anchored in Plymouth Bay, the 41 adult men aboard drew up the now-famous Mayflower Compact, which the entire company signed voluntarily. Dr. Fagley made the statement as the denomination observed Forefathers Day. "This," he said, "was the first time that civil and religious government of a group of people was based on an agreement they accepted of their own free will. This Pilgrim company elected officers and landed not as a crowd but as an organized democratic society. Thus came free democracy to America and to the world.

"The democratic church and the democratic state have grown up together in the American tradition. The American free churches have taken their part in nurturing the ideals of freedom and democracy. The Congregational Church claims no monopoly in teaching these ideals, but it does cherish the strong emphasis it has placed upon such teachings throughout the history of our republic."

Gas Companies Warn Consumers

Gas companies warned consumers today that stocks were running low and care should be used to turn off the gas when it is not in use.

Anson L. Berryman, Vice-President of the Fall River Gas Company, appealed to householders not to use gas stoves as auxiliary heaters. So many did so yesterday in the Fall River area that the company's supply of gas was nearly exhausted, Mr. Berryman said.

Mothers March on State House In a Mass Plea for More Heat

Continued from Page 1

tal and I can't heat the house." She has three other young children also.

Many of the women said their husbands were engaged in work in defense plants; others said brothers and members of their families were in the armed services. "They take our boys," said one, "but they won't give us any heat."

Chief spokesmen for the group were Mrs. Vera Puleo of 15 Pitts Street and Mrs. Josephine Stagno of 33 Pitts Street. They said they had visited 75 homes in the West End and found all of them without heat today. "We are unable to get any relief from this cold," one said.

Living on Cold Food

The women told reporters they were having to heat milk for their babies by trying to warm the bottles under bed blankets, since without kerosene they can neither heat their homes nor cook their food. They have been living on cold food for the past three days, they added. One woman said that last night, in order to keep warm enough to sleep, two women and three children huddled together in one bed.

Colonel Sullivan ordered a tankful of kerosene to be stationed at once at the corner of Green and Hale Streets so that the women could go there and get their supplies. As to tomorrow and next day, he said something would have to be worked out. The women threatened to proceed to the Myor's office if something wasn't done immediately, and many of them declared they would bring their children to the State House tonight and stay there if they could not warm their homes.

They were excited and in tears, and said they had visited several of the hotels in Boston yesterday and found them overheated. "Why can't we get heat, too?" they cried.

Filling stations in and around Boston had enough gasoline today to meet the demands of motorists after the ban on A, B, and C ration coupons was lifted this morning. Estimates were that automobile driving in this area had fallen to a small percentage of what it was a week ago, due party to Governor Saltonstall's proclamation against Sunday driving, partly to the extreme cold weather, and partly to the reduction in the value of ration coupons in the B and C class from 4 to 3 gallons each.

Radio reports from Morocco indicate that the United States, in an effort to fully mobilize French-African war resources for an offensive against the Nazis has allocated 185,000 gallons of gasoline and 26,420 gallons of oil to local Moroccan authorities for agricultural and industrial purposes.

Similar shipments will presumably be made to other reoccupied nations from precious east coast reservoirs, which can be shipped more quickly to Africa than gulf coast supplies. Military rolling stock in action in Africa is also making large demands on east coast supplies.

Apply for More

Some motorists who found their assigned mileage too small with the new cut in "B" and "C" cards began today to apply to their local ration boards for an increased number of coupons, but retiring OPA Administrator Leon Henderson reminded them:

"Remember that rationing boards don't have gas refining facilities. The gasoline just isn't there."

The value of the "B" and "C" coupons was cut, Mr. Henderson explained, because of an "acute existing petroleum supply situation and in contemplation of a further reduction in daily consumption to 331,000 barrels daily in January, as compared to 365,000 barrels per day at present."

The Boston Elevated Railroad reported that riding was extraordinarily heavy on their lines today, but that they were watching it carefully and adding trains and cars as needed. Opening of department stores this morning to take care of the Christmas shopping rush also taxed the El facilities. On some suburban railroad lines this morning passengers were packed in solid.

Temperature Rises

A slight rise in temperature today gave almost imperceptible relief to shivering Boston. Up to daybreak this morning, howling winds caused small craft warnings to be displayed along the coast from Eastport to Block Island, but the wind diminished during the day.

Today's coldest temperature was five degrees below zero at 8:30 a. m. according to official Weather Bureau figures. This is the coldest December 21 recorded in the 70 years since temperature records were first kept here. Previous record for the date was one below in 1924. Warmest was 60 degrees above in 1923, the year just previous. It is now warming up, the temperature having risen one degree by 9:30 a. m. At 7:30 a. m. tomorrow winter officially begins.

Nor was Boston alone. Below-zero temperatures gripped many States in the nation, and at Owl's Head, N. Y., the thermometer registered an extreme of 45 degrees below. Syracuse had 26 below, and Rochester 16 below. New York City had its coldest weather since 1933, with a reading of 3 degrees below zero yesterday.

Many workers in the city were unable to go on with their duties today because of the low temperatures. The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, with offices on the north side of the building at 11 Beacon Street, eleventh floor, had to shut up shop early in the morning because the thermometer inside the offices read 24 degrees.

Jury Indicts Meat Dealers On Above-Ceiling Charges

Two wholesale meat dealers were indicted by the Federal grand Jury today for alleged sale of meat for higher prices than allowed by law. The indictments were returned to Judge Arthur D. Healey in the United States District Court.

One indictment, containing 25 counts, charges Jacob Hark and Hyman Yaffee, of Boston and Newton respectively, with the sale of beef and veal and wholesale cuts thereof at higher than ceiling prices. The two men are partners doing business at the Liberty Beef Company on North Street, Boston, according to the indictment. This company is said to be one of the largest independent wholesale meat dealers in New England with a gross sale business of more than $1,000,000 annually, according to Assistant United States Attorney Joseph J. Gottlieb.

The other indictment, containing 13 counts, was against Abraham Kremer of Lowell who was alleged to have made sales in excess of maximum prices. The defendant is manager of the firm of S. Kremer Company and in addition to this owns a slaughterhouse at Dracut, Mass., with his father.

In connection with this indictment Prosecuting Attorney Gottlieb said the defendant's company had received a warning notice from the Office of Price Administration so that, in effect, "he was accorded the unusual privilege of notification that he was violating the law, with the request that he desist from further price violations."

Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, said:

"In connection with violations of his type it is to be noted that wholesalers such as the defendants would not permit themselves to be deprived of a substantial profit in the sales of meats, but would charge the retail dealer such excessive prices that the retailer in self-protection would be compelled to sell to the consumer public at such high prices that the purpose of the United States Government in enacting price control legislation to control inflation was hampered and materially affected. If the civilian economy of America is to be protected, dealers in vital commodities such as meat must conform to Government price regulations. The United States Attorney's office will protect the consumer public and vigorously prosecute price racketeers."

Jewelry Jobs Decrease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 21—Employment in the jewelry industry of Rhode Island has fallen off 29 per cent during the past year, according to the November report of the State Department of Labor.

Weather Predictions

COOL | COLD | SNOW | RAIN

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Not quite so cold tonight; diminishing winds.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Not quite so cold tonight; diminishing winds.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings will be displayed until sunset.

• **High Tides at Boston**

Monday, 11:46 p. m.; height 9.6.
Wednesday, 12:34 a. m.; height 9.7.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

A talk on "Italian Paintings" will be given by Mrs. Tanner at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

A recital will be given by Mariam Burroughs, violinist, and Leo Litwin, pianist, at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 3:45 p. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 13

Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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ELECTRIC SHAVERS!

The smooth, fast, clean, modern way to shave.

Remington $15.75 up
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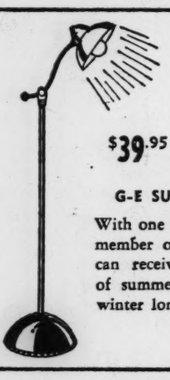
$25.00 Plus tax

$6.95 Plus tax

ELECTRIC CLOCKS!

Limited selection of accurate, dependable timekeepers. Seth Thomas, G-E, Telechron. Models shown: Telechron Chime Clock, $25.00 plus tax. Occasional Clock, $6.95, plus tax.



$39.95 with Timer

G-E SUN LAMPS!

With one of these, every member of your family can receive the benefit of summer sunshine all winter long.

$5.20

ELECTRIC HEATING PADS!

A modern wintertime necessity . . . for extra warmth at home in cold weather. Model shown $5.20. Others $3.95 up.

Table models $5.55 up

Floor Models $12.10 up

PIN-UP LAMPS!

They hang up as quickly and easily as a picture—and look handsome! Model shown $1.95. Others $1.00 up.

FLOOR AND TABLE LAMPS!

Be sure you have sufficient light for adequate sight in your home. Table lamps start at $5.55 . . . floor models at $12.10.

95c up

VISION-AID ADAPTORS!

Indirect lighting for every room in the house. Screws into ceiling socket with simple twist of the wrist. Better light at low cost. 95c up.

Priced from $1.49 up

ELECTRIC CHIMES!

Distinguished by their clear, melodious notes. A practical, long-lived gift. *At Boston Edison Shop only.*

Limited Number of All Appliances

SHOP EARLY! MAIL EARLY!

Edison Shops

There's one in your neighborhood

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration is about	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Dec. 21
2,000 gals	464½
1,500 gals	423½
1,000 gals	282½
500 gals	141 1/8

Voluntary Meat Ration Fails Despite Surplus

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Voluntary rationing has not worked in the case of meat. Perhaps it would if the plan were not forced to operate always with the threat of compulsory rationing just around the corner. Perhaps it would if there were an equitable distribution of all available supplies to each locality, and an equitable price system. But as it stands today the share-the-meat program, instead of making folks "share" conscious, apparently has made them more than ever "meat" conscious.

There is more evidence today of an apparent meat shortage than there was before housewives were asked to put their families on a voluntary 2½-pounds-a-week ration. Orders reducing slaughtering quotas for the first quarter of 1943 cuts this ration to 2 pounds 3 ounces.

In spite of the fact that meat production is at record levels, that, in other words, there is so far no actual shortage of supply at its source, meat markets in Boston and New York, and even in Chicago, are closing their doors as stocks give out. Detroit faces an almost completely meatless Christmas.

While housewives are being urged to share the meat on their own accord, preparations are under way in Washington to institute meat rationing with distribution of the new ration books the first of the year.

New meat price regulations intended to smooth out of the big bumps in the distribution system are not expected to meet the need sufficiently to make compulsory rationing unnecessary.

Many Favor Rationing

Most people in the meat business here are resigned to government rationing. Many persons will welcome it, especially those consumers who consistently have found available meats gobbled up by first-comers.

Compulsory rationing, it is believed here, will serve not so much to reduce normal consumption, but to spread it out so that everyone will get his normal needs, rather than some getting more than they really need, and others none.

Meanwhile objective observers in the business here note that a lot of time and effort is being wasted in blaming somebody or something. The customer blames the retail dealer, the dealer blames the wholesaler or packer, the packer blames the livestock producer, and the producer joins everybody else in blaming the Government.

You, of course, can't convince a man that there isn't a meat shortage when he returns from the market empty-handed. But it still can be said that there is no basic, overall, lack of meat. There is really more of it than before.

Then why the local shortages? Why the share-the-meat program? Why the rationing plan?

Maladjustment Blamed

The answer lies chiefly in the fields of price and distribution, in maladjustments growing out of the war, and not, so far, out of a decrease in total supply.

Government figures show that by Jan. 1 the nation's livestock producers will have on hand 76,000,000 head of cattle and calves. That's 2,000,000 more than last year at that time, and well above the average for some years in the past. Actual production of meat, as a matter of fact, in October this year was 50 per cent greater than the average for that month during the five years from 1929 to 1933.

Production of all meat in November was above a year ago. And that means above the production rate for a number of years before that.

Pork production in November, except for two years, was the largest on record.

Now of course a lot of that meat has gone to feed our armed forces. And some has been lend-leased abroad. But, every time a man joins the Army or Navy that means one less to feed in the civilian population. This armed force demand then—except for the fact that there is a slightly higher per capita consumption in the services than in civilian life—is not a new or extra demand. It is misleading to talk about the "Army demand" as if it were something added to our regular market and calling for extra supplies. Also remember that at least a million of our soldiers are overseas, and not all of them get all their meat now from this continent.

As for lend-lease shipments, that is a new and a real drain, but it is chiefly pork and pork products, such as lard, something of which we have an unusually large supply, as indicated by that record pork production.

Increased production almost makes up, if it does not altogether, for the higher rate of meat eating in the armed forces, and the foreign demand.

That should mean that there is somewhere near the same amount of meat available for civilian consumption.

For two main reasons, though, it does not appear that way to the shopper in Boston and Detroit, and elsewhere.

For one thing meat eaters are eating more meat, more per capita, than ever before. They are working harder and have bigger appetites, and they have more money, money which can't be spent for many of the usual consumers goods. It's this increased civilian demand that has served to cut in on that extra production.

Some who have had trouble in getting any meat at all may not accept the fact that there has been more meat eating, but they must remember that some shoppers, even in the areas of local shortages, have had their fill, and that the shortages are not universal. Also there is such a thing as hoarding, even of a perishable commodity, with advances in refrigeration and widespread use of the community locker system.

Ceilings Are Factor

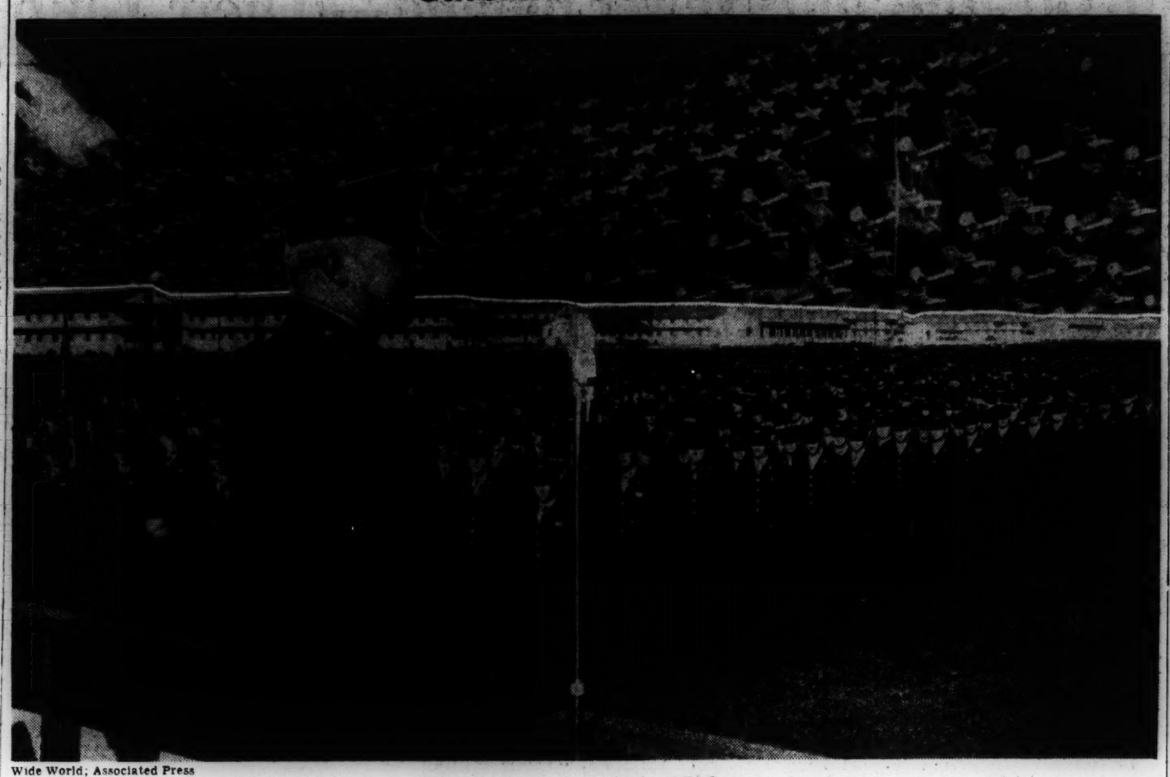
Price ceilings come in as an artificial factor. The freezing of retail prices last spring left some cities with prices high, some with prices low. And there an inevitable economic force went to work. Commodities naturally go to those places with the highest prices. So, meat went to those cities with high ceiling prices, kept away from those with low ceiling prices. Cities with low ceiling prices thus had "shortages," now aggravated by hoarding and quotas.

Meanwhile the price factor works back along the line. Ceilings have applied to retail and wholesale sales, but not to live animals. This meant the producer was free to ask what he could get. And he has felt, because of increased costs, he should continue to get high prices. The packer must, if he wants the meat, pay that price, and then sell his product at specified ceiling prices. When no profit is in sight, one cannot blame a packer or a dealer for not buying.

Regional shortages have developed from this situation, aside from the result of the disparity in local ceiling prices. Some small packers have closed down and left some regions without a source of supply.

Area quotas applied by the government also have been responsible for area or local shortages. That is primarily Detroit's trouble. For Detroit, with an increase in population of well over 300,000 in the past year or so, was given a meat quota 10 per cent less than before. New York, which has lost population, got a larger quota.

'Curtain' Over Axis



Wide World; Associated Press

'Ten Acres' of Aviation Cadets

Composite picture showing Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Forces, speaking to Texas-trained fliers at San Antonio. The backdrop of airplanes is symbolic of the air mastery these and similar acres of fliers assure. General Arnold assured the cadets that the United States had "a secret weapon or two up its aerial sleeves."

Stone Places Brandeis Among the Great in Law

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—Chief Justice Stone today praised the late Associate Justice Louis D. Brandeis as "a great American" who had taken his "rightful place" among the "small group of great figures of the law."

The Chief Justice spoke in the Supreme Court Chamber after Attorney General Francis Biddle had presented resolutions praising Mr. Justice Brandeis, which were adopted at a meeting earlier in the day of lawyers who had been admitted to practice before the High Tribunal.

Senator George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska was among those addressing the memorial service of the lawyers. Others invited to speak included Federal Circuit Judge Calvert Magruder of Boston; Federal Circuit Judge Learned Hand of New York and Dr. Lloyd K. Garrison, Dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School. Solicitor General Charles Fahy presided.

"We think of him (Mr. Justice Brandeis) as a great American," Chief Justice Stone said, "because of his abiding faith in the principles of liberty, justice and equality of opportunity which were proclaimed by those characteristically American documents, the first Virginia Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution."

"The time has not yet come," the Chief Justice added, "to bring into its proper perspective a career so unusual and so far reaching in its influence, but we can appraise now the great service which he rendered by his devotion and loyalty to the Court as an institution and by the scholarship, integrity, and independence with which he performed his judicial labors.

"We know that because he sat as a judge on this Court the course of constitutional interpretation has been altered and that courts, in the process of adjudication, must henceforth, far more than in the past, look for light beyond the law books of the experience of the world in which we live."

Attorney General Biddle, after reminding that "men are dying for the faith they cherish," added:

"Brandeis lived for that same faith quietly dedicated his life to the service of his country."

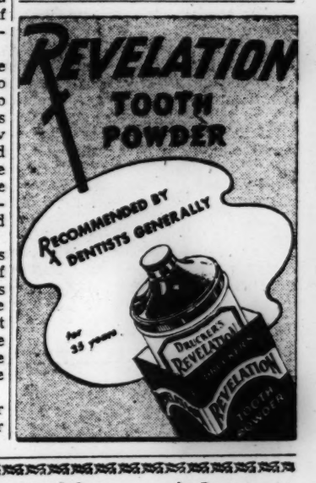
"Today, Brandeis takes his place," the Attorney General added, "in the moving stream of history as a great American whose life work brought nearer to fulfillment the essentially American belief in equality of opportunity and individual freedom."

Senator Norris said that the famous "Liberal" jurist was "the embodiment of a philosophy which uplifts and guides struggling mortals along the pathway of life toward an ideal where justice tempered with mercy reigns supreme."

Soldiers' Savings Now Paid Before Discharge

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—(AP) President Roosevelt signed into law Dec. 19 a bill permitting soldiers who have deposited their savings with the Government to withdraw them prior to final discharge from the Army.

Under the old law money placed in the deposit system may not be withdrawn by the soldier until his final discharge. The deposits bear 4 per cent interest.



Fills Up Gas Tanks —Gets $35 in Tips

By the Associated Press

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 21

An unidentified Negro parking lot attendant, upon learning of the order restricting gasoline sales, immediately began on his own initiative to fill the tanks of the cars that some of his regular customers had left on the lot.

"Everything's all right," he assured his customers as they returned late in the day to get their cars. "I've filled the tank and all you need to do is give me your ration coupons and turn over the money."

He received $35 in tips.

Wright Tells Critical Judge He Should Quit

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 21 (AP)—Frank Lloyd Wright has made public a letter he said he had written to Federal Judge Patrick T. Stone, declaring that "for the safety of this nation such men as yourself should be deprived of any administrative authority whatever, right now."

The letter was in reply to Judge Stone's critical comments from the bench Dec. 16 when the Court expressed belief that the thoughts of young men at Mr. Wright's private school at Spring Green, Taliesin Fellowship, were being poisoned against the draft.

The Court had delayed action in the case of Marcus Weston, one of Mr. Wright's students charged with failure to report for induction, but urged him to leave the school and to "stay away from that man Wright."

The architect said Mr. Weston was a true conscientious objector but added that he never would take it upon himself to advise his students "what to do where their own lives were at stake, even were I consulted."

Mr. Wright asserted that 19 Taliesin students were in service.

"As for conscription, I think it has deprived the young men in America on the honor and privilege of dedicating themselves as freemen to the service of their country," he said. "Were I born 40 years later than 1869 I, too, would be a conscientious objector.

"You do not know me." I know you only as you debase your judgeship to throw stones at me. The quality of American fair play is sunk pretty low when a judge uses his office (however he came by it) to sound off his prejudice against another man on mere hearsay.

"So I believe you are another of the things that is the matter with America. I think for the safety of this nation such men as yourself should be deprived of any administrative authority whatever, right now."

Judge Stone said he had not received the letter and had no comment.

Mexican Exchange Students Come North

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Twenty-three Mexican graduate students recently left this city for the United States, carrying with them scholarships to 16 American colleges and universities where they will specialize in selected fields.

In the schools to which the students are going they will learn the strength and weaknesses of American life. On the campuses they will mingle with students of the United States in the daily round of academic routine. They will find that free criticism and open speech is as prevailing in the classroom as in the dormitory—even as it is today in Mexico, whose history has been a monumental struggle for freedom of thought and action.

It is to be expected that these students will return to Mexico not only technically advanced, but disposed toward friendliness toward the United States. Already imbued in their country in the theories of democracy, they will find in the United States an environment to which they should respond sympathetically.

It may seem exaggerated to say that the departure of these students—twenty-one men and two young women—for advanced study in the United States can have great significance in the destiny of the two countries. In the international picture, 23 individuals are not so many, though this number represents a generous award of scholarships. Yet, 23 individuals, technically equipped in their professions and with a certain understanding for the United States, can become individual centers of influence of great strength.

For Mutual Benefit

The 23 scholarships were awarded by the Mexican-North American Institute of Cultural Relations, an organization of Latin and American men here who think the medium of cultural exchange must be more utilized for building solid and permanent international relations between the Americas.

During the ceremony of presentation the students were told by Dr. Sandoval Vallarta, one of Mexico's leading natural scientists a professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and onetime Guggenheim Fellow; "Go forth with an open spirit and an insatiable will to learn. Whatever the circumstances or the contingencies which confront you, never forget you are Mexicans called to fulfill with dignity an important role for the future of your country. In due time, return and without reserve place your knowledge to the service of a better country."

Two days later the United States Ambassador to Mexico, George S. Messeramith, repeated this advice to the students whom he received informally in his office at the Embassy, then shook hands with each student and bade them good luck.

The United States has been late in making use to any considerable extent of the medium of student exchange as a channel for friendship. In Mexico until fairly recently, Germany on the contrary, was propogating Hitlerism through the highly organized German "Colegio Aleman" in Mexico City and German public schools through the country. From the "Colegio Aleman" each year students were sent on scholarships to the Reichland for study, or went simply for visits, to return usually confirmed propagandists for Naziism.

In Mexico today those Mexicans who have traveled or studied in the United States, who have known Americans personnally, who speak English, are likely to be the most receptive to overtures of good neighborliness; they are often the strongest Pro-Americans.

Intellectual Co-operation

There are exceptions, of course. Some will always carry bitter memories of discriminations, particularly if they traveled in the border states where Mexicans were once not admitted to good hotels and where the mistaken compliment of "You're a Spaniard, not a Mexican, aren't you?" was supposed to salve the wounds.

The makers of war were defied by the granting of the scholarships. In spite of a world conflagration these students are going on with their studies.

"Many people feared that extension of the war to the Western Hemisphere would imply almost complete interruption of all cultural activities," the address of the Ambassador for the presentation ceremony stressed. "Fortunately, this fear was not justified. Though our energies in the United States are concentrated on the gigantic task of winning the war, the program of intellectual co-operation with the sister Republics of America continues to develop."

The 16 centers of study to which the students have gone include the most outstanding in the United States: Johns Hopkins, University of Texas, University of Michigan, Iowa State College, Bellevue Hospital, Rutgers University, Columbia University, Ohio State University, Brookings Institution, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, New York University, Pennsylvania State College, Purdue University, Princeton University, and Smith College.

First Negro Officer School in Air Force

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, Mo., Dec. 21 (AP)—The first Negro officer candidates' school of the Army Air Forces technical training command will be opened at Jefferson Barracks Jan. 15, Col. Thomas J. J. Christian, commanding officer, announced Dec. 19. At a later date, not announced, an officers' training school will be opened for Air Corps Negro specialists who have received preliminary training at Yale University, Colonel Christian disclosed.

The course of the officer candidates' school will be 11 weeks in length and the first contingent of students, selected from the ranks of Negro troops throughout the United States, are scheduled to arrive in time for the opening Jan. 15.

Graduates of the school will serve as administrative and technical officers for Negro squadrons now being trained for combat flying at Tuskegee, Ala., Colonel Christian said.

The commanding officer said the new additions will not change the present status of the post.

Pullman Official Warns Civilians Of Shortage of Train Accommodations

CHICAGO, Dec. 21 (AP)—Civilians planning trips on the nation's railroads during the Christmas holiday period will find shortage of space "on practically every train," George A. Kelly, Vice-President of the Pullman Company, said today.

At the same time, Mr. Kelly said that the traveling public has been co-operating with the railroads and Army in allowing the lines to give preference to troop movements and to other duties in connection with the war effort. Because of the increasing strain on existing railroad equipment, civilians recently were urged not to make any unnecessary train trips during the month extending to Jan. 12.

Mr. Kelly said it was "a compliment to the good sense and co-operation of the traveling public that the shift from peace to war travel, giving troops the right of way, has been accomplished smoothly and without panic or hysteria."

Discussing the prospects for ordinary civilian travel this winter, the Pullman official said three factors will determine the rail and sleeping car accommodations available. These are, he said, size of troop movements; regional conditions, with demands heavier in some sections than others, and the co-operation of the public in observing travel suggestions made by the railroads and the Office of Defense Transportation.

Mr. Kelly said that as the holiday travel period moves into high, prospective travelers should obtain sleeping and parlor car accommodations early, and he also urged that necessary cancellations be made so as to allow other travelers "vitally needed space."

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Servicemen's Wives Provide Subjects for Travelers Aid

By Alice Myers
Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With all the staying at home Uncle Sam is urging everyone to do these days, one may wonder who there is for the Travelers Aid to aid. Better than anyone else around here, Mrs. Emily B Houghton, General Secretary of the Travelers Aid Society of Boston, could tell you if she had time. But since she hasn't, we will, having taken a precious half hour out of her full day to find out.

Mrs. Houghton is an attractive, friendly person with pretty gray hair and a cheery smile. She greeted us with a warm handshake when at last we found the Society's rather barnlike office on the second floor of South Station. The barrenness of the office quickly disappeared, however, as she began telling of the work. Mrs. Houghton likes people and for this reason finds her job deeply satisfying. While she leaves the handling of the cases to the individual desk workers, she keeps in close touch with all the workers, and the records of all cases go through her hands.

Formerly a teacher of home economics at Simmons College, Mrs. Houghton still does teach one course. "I liked teaching," she said, "but I like this much better."

She is particularly enthusiastic about her work these days, for she knows it is performing a patriotic service. "There was a big increase in all our types of service right after Pearl Harbor," she told us, "and we are now handling about 200 cases more a month than in 1941."

To begin with, there are servicemen's wives. Scores of them have turned up at the Society's desks since Pearl Harbor, many of them in desperate need of assistance. Jenny, for instance. She was brought to the Travelers Aid by two sympathetic travelers who had seen her abruptly parted from her uniformed escort by the shore patrol. With a puppy dog under one arm and a toy kangaroo under the other and weeping bitterly, she looked like a child, according to Mrs. Houghton.

'Hubby' Taken to War

It turned out that Jenny was 16 and that it was her young husband whom the shore patrol had peremptorily marched off, leaving her to her tears. In Boston to spend his leave with him, she had been taken so ill the night before he was to report back on duty that he didn't want to leave her in a strange place alone. Consequently, he was A. W. O. L. when the patrol found him at the station.

The Travelers Aid was able to explain the situation to the chaplain of the husband's unit and he in turn arranged for the boy's furlough to be extended long enough for him to take Jenny home.

"Servicemen's wives are always arriving only to find that their husbands have left," Mrs. Houghton said. "Often we put them in temporary lodgings, get in touch with their husbands, and make arrangements for them to get home."

But it's not just the wives who need help. Many soldiers and sailors also find the Society a true friend in time of need. Mrs. Houghton told of one young Air Corps private whom they were happy to assist during his several hours in Boston between trains. The Chicago Travelers Aid had wired them to meet him as he was injured and found traveling difficult.

The Boston worker discovered that he was afraid to go from one station to another in a taxi alone, so she went with him, only to find that because of a mistake in his schedule, he had several hours to wait. She took him to a recreation center and arranged for someone to call for him and take him to his train at the right time. Such protective service is typical of the wartime activities of Travelers Aid, she says.

Enlisting Dog—Master Taken

The workers have their amusing cases, too. A dog and his master dropped in one day not long ago. The master had come to enlist his dog in the Coast Guard. "But they took me instead," he grinned. He now wanted the loan of a fare to take his dog home.

Granted that patriotic civilians are going to stay home this Christmas, the Boston Travelers Aid is expecting an extra rush of work over the holiday. "Christmas always means more travel," Mrs. Houghton said, "but I do not expect it to reach the peak it did last summer."

The Society was swamped then, and for the first time in its history used volunteer workers at its desks. "We have always maintained that we needed trained social workers at the desks," Mrs. Houghton explained, "but because of the war we have done a great deal of straight information service, and for that type of work we could use volunteers. And I don't know what we would have done without them," she added warmly.

Travelers Aid recruited these workers from the Volunteer Bureau of the Boston Council of Social Agencies and from the Volunteer Registration Bureau of the Committee on Public Safety. Most of them were businesswomen with full-time jobs, who gave an evening a week to this worth-while work. They were chosen because they were responsible persons, and they deserve a lot of credit, Mrs. Houghton says. They were faithful and regular.

With the decrease in travel that came after the middle of September, there was little need for their services, but the Society is again looking to them for help over the holiday period. Although the Society hopes that civilians will cooperate to the utmost in restricting travel, it knows there will be the additional burden of students going and coming, not to mention servicemen on Christmas leave.

The war has brought other changes in the type of case work. Sadly Mrs. Houghton related that in the past 8 months there has been a 67 per cent increase in the number of runaways. She attributes this partly to the general unrest and excitement and partly to the fact that more mothers are away from home in defense jobs. Some cases, of course, are of boys who are under age running away to join up.

One little shaver of 10 explained that he was going west to see his friend Gene Autrey. It was not so easy to get a declaration of intention from another youngster, age 13, whom the station master brought to the Travelers Aid desk. His plans had been carefully laid and he was wary of revealing them. In his bag he had a loaf of bread, butter, and an ax, as well as clothes. They finally drew forth this story:

Unhappy at home because of disorderly living attendant upon his mother's working in a defense plant, the boy was planning to go to another state to live in a cave. He knew just where he was going. The cave was near a town where his family had once spent the summer, and he said he knew someone from whom he could borrow some money and a gun. He had his fare, which he had earned by shining shoes and selling papers.

"Eventually," Mrs. Houghton said, "we persuaded him to let us call his mother, and we followed through by putting a local case worker in the child's home town on the job to try to adjust the situation in the home which caused him to run away.

"Our service," Mrs. Houghton concluded, "gives us an intimate glimpse of the effect of the war on the home front."

By a Staff Photographer

'Travelers Aid' Means Just What It Says

Here's where they know all the answers. Francis Bourdon, Radioman Third Class, U. S. N., left, and Private Vincent Quill, U. S. A., consult Miss Helen T. Cullinan at the Travelers Aid desk in South Station, Boston. The Travelers Aid Society is a member agency of the Greater Boston Community Fund, participating in the United War Fund.

Steelworkers Union To Open Boston Office

The Steelworkers Union will open a Boston office of its own, the first it has ever had here, on Jan. 2 at 73 Tremont Street, it is reported by Jack Hurvich, Boston representative of the union and president of the Greater Boston Industrial Union Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Yuletide Music and Readings To Be Featured on the Air

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Christmas festivities begin early this week with the networks' many programs devoted to music and drama of the season in enough variety to please an audience of all ages. Richard Crooks, tenor, will sing a group of Christmas carols. For the children Alfred Wallenstein's orchestra will play Tchaikovsky's "Waltz of the Flowers" and "I Saw Three Ships," NBC-WBZ, tonight at 8:30 o'clock.

John Charles Thomas, baritone, guest soloist on "Great Artists' Series will sing a group of Christmas carols, and "The Lord's Prayer," music by Malotte, accompanied by Donald Voorhees' Orchestra and Chorus. The music forms a running accompaniment to a letter read by a mother to her son in the service, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Three hundred and fifty children, as guests of the NBC studio in Chicago, will sing "Jingle Bells" and "Joy to the World," accompanied by Percy Faith's Orchestra and Chorus. Mr. Faith has arranged a musical tour through Scotland, Spain, Africa, Russia, China, Hawaii, and South America. Josephine Antoine, soprano, and Reinhold Schmidt, bass, will be heard singing carols, NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Cavalcade of America will send its Christmas greetings to radio listeners in an original radio Christmas play by Stephen Vincent Benet, "A Child Is Born," starring Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Frank Morgan, Roddy McDowall, Anne Baxter, and Ralph Morgan will co-star in a radio adaptation of the movie, "The Pied Piper," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Screen Guild Players repeat the traditional Christmas classic, "The Juggler of Our Lady," with Nelson Eddy, tenor, in the singing role, and Ronald Colman as narrator, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Tuesday

For the seventh consecutive season excerpts from Handel's Christmas oratorio, "The Messiah," are to be sung by soloists and chorus of the Stone Church in Independence, Mo.; Robert C. Miller, organist; George Miller, pianist, and Paul N. Craig, conductor, CBS-WEEI, 12:05 a. m.

The chorus of the Columbus, Ohio, Boy Choir School will be heard in a program of Christmas music by Mozart, Palestrina and Pergolesi. Herbert Huffman conducts, CBS-WEEI, 9:15 p. m.

The Victory Hour will observe the 100th Anniversary of Dickens' "A Christmas Carol" with Alexander Woollcott in an original dramatic reading of "Christmas Spirit —1943." Other features will be interviews with United Nations' Air Pilots, and Ming-Tai Lee of Canton, China, who will speak on education today in China, BLUE-WHDH, 2:30 p. m.

Chandler Schools Planning for Party

Tradition has had it for many years that the annual Christmas Party at The Chandler Schools should include not only each student's contribution of a toy and an article of clothing to little children who are wards of the Commonwealth, but also a Christmas pageant by the Choral Club and written by its director. "Grabs" from under the tree have also been part of the tradition. This year, however, finds only part of the tradition still in effect — the provision of Christmas gifts for needy children.

Consequent upon the nation's plea to make this a War Bond Christmas, each faculty member and student received from the School a "grab" in the form of a Defense Stamp Album containing stamps in varying amounts.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Air Capers: variety show	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling....	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Shady Valley Folks....	Popular Music .....
3:30	Snapshots: "Post"..	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks....	"Funny Money Man"..
3:45	The Victory Front..	Organ; songs	"Right to Happiness"..	Shady Valley Folks....	"Funny Money Man"..
4:00	News Service	Newscast	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Walter Compton, news..	Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
4:15	Del Castillo, organ.	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Across the Footlights...	Les Brown's Orchestra..
4:30	'Giants of Freedom'	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bridgeport String En-	Buddy Clark, songs....
4:45	News Program	Club Matinee; News....	"Widder Brown": sketch	semble: Frank Foti, con.	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
5:00	Christmas Carols..	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	Harry James' Orchestra
5:15	Carols; Date; Follies	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"..	Sports Matinee; Taxes..	Terry O'Toole; variety
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": drama	program .....
5:45	Ben Bernie: music.	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow": drama.	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:15	'Today at Duncans'	News; Dinner Concert ..	Jack Dalton, songs.....	Press Roundup; Sports.	Sports Program .....
6:30	Walt. Cassel, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today..	Bob Hardy's Orchestra.	Lowell Thomas	Musical Progr'm; 'Salute'	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	"Amos 'n Andy"..	Col. Stoopnagle; Band..	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	March to Victory .....
7:15	Orson Welles, dr...	Babette; Phil Saltman..	News of the World....	John Kirby's Orchestra..	News Service .....
7:30	"Blondie": sketch..	"The Lone Ranger": dra-	'Holcomb & Whipple': sk.	Concert Album	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie": sketch..	matic sketch	"ABC's of OPA	John Barry, comment..	Army Air Force Progr'm
8:00	"Vox Pop": quiz....	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America..	"Sizing Up the News"..	Ambrose's Orchestra ..
8:15	"Vox Pop": quiz....	Lum 'n' Abner	Lynn Fontanne; A. Lunt	"The Barries": songs; or.	Richard Salinger, news.
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"True or False": quiz..	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	"True or False": quiz..	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	Drummond": drama	Drama .....
9:00	Theater: Frank	"Counter-Spy": mystery	"Great Artists": John	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album .....
9:15	Morgan, Roddy	"Counter-Spy": mystery	Charles Thomas; orch.	News Service	Classical Album .....
9:30	MacDowell, Anne	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	"The Better Half": quiz	Classical Album .....
9:45	Baxter, 'Pied Piper'	Orch.; Gracie Fields..	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	show	Classical Album .....
10:00	Guild: Nelson Eddy;	Raymond Gram Swing..	Josephine Antoine;	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service; Defense..
10:15	Ronald Colman ..	Houston Texas Bond	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	"Our Morale": D. Pardue	Pete Herman's Orch..
10:30	Civilian Defense ..	Rally; Col. Frank Knox	World's Most Honored	Paul Schubert, news....	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45	News; World War II	Pianists: songs	Music: M. Piastro, cond.	Musical program	"You Shall Have Music"
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer..	Dance orchestra	News; Songs of Allies..	News Service	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra.	Newscast	What Can I Do?: drama.	Dance orchestra.....	Gene Krupa's Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program ..	Lands of Free: Inter-Am.	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	Day's End; music.....
11:45	Music	Sportscast; News	Univ. of Air: recorded.	thur Mann	Day's End; News .....

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock...	Organ recital; Taxes...	.....
7:15	News Program	News report	Musical Clock; News...	News comments	.....
7:30	Music; News	N. E. Fellowship religious	Reveille Roundup, songs.	"Fiesta": music	.....
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	.....
8:00	News of the World	Western Melodies	Herb Lewis: Melodeers..	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot ..	Musical Program	Military band, News...	George and Dixie; News	Musical Timetable .....
8:30	Carl Moore's Club.	Music of Many Lands...	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss: interview...	Musical Timetable .....
8:45	Carl Moore; News.	News report; "Salute"	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss: interview...	Musical Timetable .....
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue.	"The Breakfast Club" ..	Mildred Carlson, talk ..	News and Rhythm.....	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:15	Columbus (Ohio)	"The Breakfast Club" ..	"Big Sister": sketch...	All Hail to You.....	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:30	Boys' Choir	"The Breakfast Club" ..	Imogene Wolcott, food..	Spotlight Revue: organ.	Musical program .....
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club" ..	Treasury Star Parade...	Musical Roundup	Musical program .....
10:00	Valiant Lady	Morning Serenade	"Aunt Jenny": sketch..	Christmas Carols	"Kick Congs" .....
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	D. Krause: Women-War	The O'Neills": drama..	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30	"Honeymn's Hill": sk.	Fishermen's Program	"Help Mate": sketch....	Cheer Up Gang.....	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Air Express Music.....	Serial drama	Cheer Up Gang.....	Mason .....
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor..	Red Cross Int.; Carols...	"Road of Life": sketch..	N. E. Cupboard.....	Musical Program .....
11:15	Second Husband ...	"Defense Women"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Jane Underwood, news.
11:30	Bright Horizons ...	Christmas Drama	"Against the Storm": sk.	Yankee House Party....	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Jack Little's Orchestra.	"David Harum": sketch.	Yankee House Party....	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk ...	Newscast	News: Hum and Strum..	Boake Carter: news....	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Big Sister: sketch.	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Chet Gaylord, songs....	Organ Recital	"The Pepper Shaker"...
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk...	Defense; Taxes; Music .	Italian Melodies .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"..	Hour: talks; music....	Marjorie Mills, talk...	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ...	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Talk in Italian .....
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk..	Earl Wrightson, songs ..	"Bouquet": music	Network program	Gene Krupa's Orchestra
1:30	Vic and Sade: sk...	Organ; vocalist	Shopping News	News; Fashion talk.....	"Curtain Time" with
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news....	Marguerite Porter ....
2:00	Serial drama	Air Express Music.....	"Light of the World"..	Taxes; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: Food Facts	"Lonely Women": drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	We Love and Learn	"The Victory Hour":	"Guiding Light"	"Yankee Kitchen"	Gems of Jazz .....
2:45	"Pepper Young's"....	drama; music; guests..	Hymn Recital	Mutual Goes Calling....	News Reports .....
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	The Three R's: variety..	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling....	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Origin of 'Silent Night'	Popular Music .....
3:30	Hollywood; "Post"..	Ted Malone: Book Ends.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks.....	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:45	The Victory Front..	Waltz Time	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Shady Valley Folks.....	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife": sk..	Walter Compton, news..	Will Bradley's Orch. ....
4:15	Walter Gross' Orch.	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas"	Across the Footlights..	Duke Ellington's Orch...
4:30	Book Talk	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"	Bridgeport String En-	Dinah Shore, songs ....
4:45	News Program	Club Matinee	"Young Widder Brown"..	semble; Frank Loti, con.	Woody Herman's Orch...
5:00	Christmas Carols ..	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	Glen Gray's Orch. .....
5:15	Carols; Date; Follies	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee; Taxes..	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sk...	"Superman": sketch ...	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:45	Ben Bernie: music.	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow": drama.	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Dinner Concert..	Jack Dalton, songs.....	Press Roundup; Sports..	Scorts program .....
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Dinner Concert	Sport Digest; Music....	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Bob Hardy's Orch.	Lowell Thomas	Music; "Salute"	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"....	Col. Stoopnagle; band..	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory .....
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Babette; Phil Saltman..	News of the World.....	John Kirby's Orchestra.	News Service .....
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	Musical Gems: vocalists.	"Confidentially Yours"..	Man Your Battle Stations
7:45	Hour: songs; violin	Christmas Music.....	Musical Gems: vocalists.	Paul Decker's Orchestra.	Carol Bruce, songs .....
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news.....	Ginny Simms: guests;	Pass in Review: Army	Boston School Com. Prm
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	activities	Richard Salinger, news.
8:30	Al Jolson: Carol	"Archie and company":	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"The Federal Ace": drama	Drama: Illusion .....
8:45	Bruce; music; News	comedy variety; guests.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"The Federal Ace": drama	Romance in Music .....
9:00	Burns and Allen:	Famous Jury Trials....	Quiz Show with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Variety Hour .....
9:15	Whiteman's Orch..	Famous Jury Trials....	O'Keefe, m. c.	News Service	Variety Hour .....
9:30	'Suspense': Mystery	Count Basie's Orch.	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour .....
9:45	Dramatization	Orch.; Gracie Fields....	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour .....
10:00	"An American in	Raymond Gram Swing..	Bob Hope Variety Show	John B. Hughes, news..	Bruins-Toronto hockey
10:15	England": drama.	"This Nation at War"..	Bob Hope Variety Show	Treasury Star Parade ..	game .....
10:30	W. L. Davis	"This Nation at War"..	Red Skelton and Co.....	Paul Schubert, news	Hockey game; News....
10:45	News; World War II	Dance Orchestra	Red Skelton and Co.....	Greek War Relief; talks	Dick Kuhn's Orch. .....
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Reggie Child's Orch.	News; Songs of the Allies	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch. ...
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra.	Newscast	'What Can I Do?': drama	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra..	Kay Kyser's Orch. ....
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program ..	Disabled Veterans'	"Melody Hall": orches-	Day's End; music.....
11:45	Music	Sportscast; News	Christmas Remembr'nce	tra; soloist	Day's End; News .....

Today's FM Programs

W47B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Day Dream Melodies.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Music from Other Lands.
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:06.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News
6:30 p. m.—Songs by Marcia.
6:45 p. m.—Life and the Land
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Waltz Time.
8:00 p. m.—News and Sports.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Swing Shift.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble, Frank Foti, conductor.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—John Kirby's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, Comment.
8:15 p. m.—"The Barries": songs; orch.
8:30 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond": drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter: News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:20 p. m.—"The Better Half"; Quiz Show.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper: News.
10:15 p. m.—"Our Morale": Dean Pardue.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Bill McCune's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel" with Arthur Mann.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Dec. 22
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Programs For Tuesday, Dec. 22

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 15.10mc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p. m.—"Shipmates Ashore." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—"The War in the Air." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News and News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:05 p. m.—America and the War. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—First Military Band Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Compensation Planned

Plans are rapidly being completed to provide government compensation for civilian defense workers, including members of the Civil Air Patrol and the Aircraft Warning Service, killed or injured in the performance of their duties, United States Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, First Civilian Defense Area, has announced.

Our fighters come First . . .

THE NATION in its second year of Total War is ready for the sacrifices which such war brings.

Those of us on the home front know that to feed our fighting men is one of the most important jobs we have to do.

In order to do this we will willingly go without certain foods which but a short time ago seemed essential. We will do this because we—all of us—are dedicated to complete victory.

In Total War, every man, woman and child makes his or her contribution.

H. P. Hood & Sons in common with all members of the dairy industry is today helping to feed our fighting men. In doing so the dairies and the Government have not forgotten the people on the home front. However, the energy and nutritive qualities of butter, cheese, cream, milk and ice cream must go first to our armed forces and second to our civilian population. You, our customers, will be first to agree. Fortunately there are still dairy products for everybody, provided we all cooperate. It does not mean that you must forego dairy products in your diet. It means, in simple terms, that you must not waste dairy products, that you can not have many of the "fancy trimmings" of pre-Pearl Harbor days. It means that some dairy products will be *less* plentiful for you, in order to provide *more* for vital war needs.

Take ice cream for example. Recent orders from Washington have resulted in some curtailment in ice cream manufacture. Already, as you know, there are fewer flavors in ice cream due to shortages in coffee, chocolate and fruits. This Christmas there will be no Hood ice cream cakes and other peace-time ice cream specialties and, because we are no longer selling retail orders, all our plants will be closed on Christmas Day.

You can be certain that H. P. Hood & Sons will never sacrifice quality in the products it offers you. Hood will always maintain its reputation for quality.

You can be certain that Hood and its dealers want to take care of your requirements and will do so to the best of their ability, provided such service does not interfere with the food needs of our fighting men.

You would not have it otherwise.

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More Prohibited Zones in the New England Area Are Proclaimed by the Army

Bay State Aid By WPA Rated At Half-Billion

The Work Projects Administration has spent in its six years in Massachusetts a total of $471,471,540.67, Denis W. Delaney, State Administrator for the WPA, declares.

This is from the start of the WPA in March, 1935, to Nov. 30, 1942. The final total will be a little closer to $500,000,000 because the WPA here is not expected to come to an end until next spring.

The greater part of the WPA expenditures went into wages, which today run from $55 a month as the laborer's base pay up to $94.90 a month for professional and technical people. The remainder was put into materials and equipment.

During the past three years and a half that Mr. Delaney has served as Administrator, he handled the spending of about $225,000,000.

So many WPA workers have been drawn into war industry during the past year and a half that present cost has dropped far down, and Mr. Delaney has the new task of putting the WPA out of business, following President Roosevelt's recent order to close it up.

"The WPA money brought a tremendous purchasing power to Massachusetts as to other states when everything else was so badly in the doldrums because of the depression," Mr. Delaney commented on the finish.

"To workers without a job, the WPA gave opportunity of getting something to do when industry would not take on unneeded employees.

"We completed over 9,000 projects in the past six years. The major ones included the building of the Huntington Avenue subway, the construction of Camp Edwards except for the buildings, the rebuilding of Fort Devens, and the making of a number of airports over the state.

"Altogether the WPA made a huge contribution in preparing the facilities of the Federal Government to meet the war needs.

"It has also left many other improvements throughout the state.

"The WPA grew out of unemployment. I know it is going out of business. But the unemployment problem is not solved. The war is what has ended the WPA. The war's demand for workers took up the unemployment.

"There is a question as to what is going to happen about jobs when this war is over. It is greatly to be hoped that the people who are working out the plans for reconstruction after the war will find a way to avoid another great outbreak of unemployment."

Quezon Is Made Doctor of Laws

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 21 (AP)—Providence College today conferred the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws on Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, describing him as a man "whose exceptional achievements have gained not only great glory for himself but unmeasured benefits for a whole people."

The College awarded degrees to 129 seniors and five members of its Extension School at its twenty-first commencement exercises.

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For Cooking Odors ... Bathrooms ... Closed-up Room ... Careless Animal Pets.
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Holidays Get Foreign Touch At Radcliffe

Foreign students at Radcliffe are to celebrate the holidays this week by combining the traditional festivals of their own countries with American customs.

A Russian holiday party is being planned by Miss Tamara Polevoy, on Dec. 23. In Russia, however, the Nativity is celebrated by the old style Slavic calendar, which is Jan. 7 here.

Student and faculty guests at Miss Polevoy's party will gather at a laden table which has hay with presents hidden in it under a white tablecloth. The main dish at this feast is katia, a mixture of boiled wheat and rice and sugar or nuts.

After the feast the guests at the Russian party may go from dormitory to dormitory carrying tambourines, fiddles and lighted stars to serenade the other students.

Many of the Chinese students from Radcliffe and Harvard will celebrate the holidays this year with a party at Phillips Brooks House with dancing and refreshments. There will be an opportunity to hear some Chinese opera singing.

Elba Gomez del Rey, Brazilian student, is to hold her holiday party on Christmas Eve. It is the custom in Brazil to cook a chicken which is served cold with beets, potato, and mayonnaise dressing, between 11 p. m. and midnight. Miss del Rey is to observe the same custom for her guests.

Gifts will be exchanged at Miss del Rey's party, following the American custom, though in Brazil it is not done until Jan. 5.

Forum on 'What Are We Fighting For'

Distinguished representatives of four Boston Consulates will participate in a panel discussion on the subject "What Are We Fighting For?" at the special United Nations Night meeting under the auspices of the Civic Affairs Committee of the Boston City Club at the clubrooms tomorrow evening at 7:45.

A. Creech Jones, Labor Member of the British Parliament since 1935, and Parliamentary Secretary to Ernest Bevin, Labor Member of the British War Cabinet, will represent Great Britain.

Norway will be represented by the local Consul, Bjorne Ursin. Dr. Anton deHaas of Harvard University will speak for The Netherlands Government, and Denmark will be represented by the local Dannish Consul, Theodore Rosenzinge.

By a Staff Photographer

How Grandpa and Grandma Kept Warm Before Days of Oil Burners

Subzero cold snaps, like the present one, are nothing new to New Englanders. Yet, they managed to keep warm in the old days, long before fuel-oil shortages made necessary the conversion of furnaces to coal-burning grates. Upper left shows the old-fashioned foot warmer, in which a few live embers from the fireplace gave out a little added warmth. Upper middle: When it came time for youngsters to go to bed in icy-cold rooms, the old-fashioned bed warmer, likewise filled with live coals, was moved back and forth across icy sheets, making feather beds a comfortable place in which to sleep as the cold snap continued. Upper right: Grandpa and Grandma, too, often wore a nightcap to bed, and carried a soapstone, which had been warmed in the fireplace oven or kithen stove, to keep their feet warm. Lower left: Old-time Franklin stoves are still in use in some homes today, and are hard to beat for satisfactory heating purposes. Lower right: After the chores, the huge old fireplace, piled high with burning logs, felt good.

Pedestrians Again Warned By Registrar

Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin recently renewed his suggestion that pedestrians wear something white at night to avoid being struck by motor vehicles.

Mr. Goodwin reported a serious increase in fatal highway accidents since Army dimout regulations became effective Nov. 30. In the first 16 days after the dimout began 28 persons were killed on Massachusetts highways, 23 of them pedestrians, he said. Nineteen of the 23 pedestrians were hit at night, he added.

"This situation can be remedied," Mr. Goodwin said, "by reducing speed in dimout areas and stricter enforcement of the local speed limit. It can also be remedied by pedestrians if they will exercise ordinary common sense and care on the highways at night. Once again I urge every pedestrian to wear something white while walking at night to give the motorists a chance."

The disturbing increase in motor vehicle accidents in the dimout areas of the State, occurring at night and usually involving pedestrians, was noted recently by the Massachusetts Safety Council.

"It is apparent that there are two factors in these increasing dimout accidents," says the Council. "These are: speed greater than the darkened conditions of the streets justify, and the failure of elderly people to understand how dangerous the highways have become at night.

"The public is urged to give serious attention to three important facts: The dimout is a war measure and will continue. The motorist who drives at unfair speed must expect to be put into court by the police. The pedestrian, if an elderly person, must not take the risk of being on the highway alone at night."

Chaplains' School Head To Address the 'Ad' Club

Col. William C. Cleary, commanding officer of the United States Army Chaplains' School at Harvard University will be the principal speaker at the Christmas luncheon of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler tomorrow.

In making announcement of the luncheon the Advertising Club said it wished to pay tribute to a branch of the service that is doing one of the most important jobs. Army chaplains representing different denominations will sit at the head table.

Crowell Named by Governor Pilot Commissioner of Port

Log of the Port of Boston

Capt. Lorenzo M. Crowell of Reading has been named by Governor Saltonstall to be Pilot Commissioner at the Port of Boston, succeeding Capt. Frank H. Peterson, who resigned from that office to become Secretary of the 200-year-old Boston Marine Society. Captain Crowell was in the service of the Metropolitan Line and Eastern Steamship Lines for 18 years and then served 11 years as local United States inspector of steamboats at Bangor, Maine, and 10 years as assistant inspector at Boston prior to his retirement.

Coal Shipments

Control of water-borne shipments of coal along the eastern seaboard has been extended by the Office of Defense Transportation to cover virtually all such movements. The new order, just out, extends ODT permit systems, heretofore in force only to colliers operating between points north of Hampton Roads, and ports west of Stonington, Conn., to cover with a few exceptions all coal shipments by water.

Entertainment Fund

Canteen, club, and entertainment facilities for men of the American merchant marine as planned by the United Seamen's Service, Inc., a group incorporated by officials of the War Shipping Administration, marine unions and shipping companies are a step nearer today, following presentation of a check for $1,400 to the USS to start the fund. The check was presented to Robert B. Stone, treasurer of the New England Regional Committee of the USS, and represented net proceeds of a football game in Lynn Dec. 6. It starts the fund for expenses of providing facilities for the seafarers.

Shipment to Russia

Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., which has been handling lend-lease shipments to Russia, is organizing a separate corporation for the purpose to be known as the Commercial Despatching Corporation, it is reported in local shipping circles. This company routed huge quantities of these materials out of Boston about a year ago, until the lucrative traffic was diverted elsewhere.

Curley Inducted

John J. Curley, brother of former Gov. James M. Curley, has just been inducted into office as Comptroller of Customs by Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs. The position pays $6,000 a year.

Fire Fund Is $14,768

Contributions to the East Boston Fire Fund, for families of the six firemen killed in the fire of Nov. 15, have reached a total of $14,768.53, according to a statement by Henry J. Nichols, Treasurer of the Fund. Contributions are being received at the National Shawmut Bank, 40 Water Street, Boston, and at various branches of the Shawmut Bank throughout the city.

Five Massachusetts Areas Affected by the New Order

Further protection for vital defense installations in New England is provided in Public Proclamation No. 3 made public today by Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding the Eastern Defense Command and First Army.

Adding numerous prohibited zones to those previously announced and creating 149 inland restricted zones, the new proclamation amends the location and extent of certain zones established by Proclamation No. 2 on Sept. 7, and provides penalties for acts of vandalism and illegal possession in respect to military proclamations issued with federal authority.

Proclamation No. 1, issued last May 15, had established the eastern military area and dealt with the dimout. Proclamation No. 2 outlined the prohibited and restricted zones, consisting principally of camps, posts, and sensitive defense plants.

The latest proclamation, announced by General Drum in his New York headquarters, includes restrictions on bridges, viaducts, tunnels, railroad centers, motor freight areas, airports, harbor facilities, dams, and reservoirs.

All persons are prohibited from entering "prohibited zones" except by permit. They are prohibited from "restricted zones" from sunset and sunrise, and from now on, no person in restricted zones may possess bombs, explosives, radio transmitting sets, codes or ciphers, pictures, sketches, drawings or maps of military installations and equipment or similar articles.

New restrictions and amendments along with zone classifications for Massachusetts are:

Zone B-70—Martha's Vineyard. Location: All that area of Martha's Vineyard island. The island lies southwest of Nantucket Sound, south of Vineyard Sound, and borders on the Atlantic Ocean. Exception is made of the village limits of Vineyard Haven, Oak Bluffs, and Edgartown.

Zone A-12—General Electric Company, River Works. Location: 920 Western Avenue, Lynn, Massachusetts; bounded on the north by Western Avenue, on the south by Broad Street, on the west by Saugus River, on the east by the company's fenced property line and the Boston & Maine Railroad freight yards.

Zone A-111. The prohibited areas consist of Camp Edwards and the Scorton Neck anti-aircraft range.

(1) Camp Edwards. Location: In the townships of Bourne and Sandwich, Barnstable County; bounded generally on the west by State Highway No. 28, Lee Road, Camp Edwards reservation boundary line, on the south by Sandwich-Falmouth and Bourne-Falmouth township lines, on the east by Falmouth-Sandwich road, Sandwich-Cotuit Road, on the northeast and north-northeast by Shawme State Forest Reservation boundary line, and on the southwest by Bourne-Sagamore Road.

(2) Scorton Neck Antiaircraft Range. Location: In township of Sandwich, Barnstable County; bounded on the west by Scorton Harbor and Scorton Creek, on the south by G. A. R. Highway (U. S. route No. 6), and on the east by Scorton Neck Road and the Sandwich-Barnstable township line from its intersection with Scorton Neck Road to Cape Cod Bay, on the north by Cape Cod Bay.

Zone B-25. Location: All that portion of the coastline of Barnstable County adjacent to Nantucket Sound, bounded as follows: On the south by Vineyard Sound and Nantucket Sound, on the west by a north-south line through the easternmost point of Little Pond and extending from Vineyard Sound on the south to Massachusetts Highway No. 28 on the north, on the north by Massachusetts Highway No. 28, and on the east by a line from Massachusetts Highway No. 28 on the north 300 yards west of a parallel to South County Road—Main Street—Parker Road and a north-south line through intersection of Parker and Seaview Avenue—to Nantucket Sound on the south.

Zone B-26. Location: All that portion of Nobska Point south of an east-west line—Quamquisset Harbor to Oyster Pond together with the islands of Nomamesset, Naushon, Weepecket, Pasque, Nashawena, Penikese, and Cuttyhunk.

Sermons Given From Pulpits Of Boston Area

Excerpts from sermons delivered at Greater Boston churches yesterday, many comprising an early Christmas service:

The Rev. George Murray, at First United Presbyterian Church:

Just as today, so at the time of the nativity angels in the skies proclaimed peace and goodwill to men, and men themselves filled human life with oppression and violence. The incarnation of goodness occupied a manger having no place in the inn. The incarnation of evil—Herod—was on the throne. The light of the world was but a faint flicker, and the darkness seemed to have all the sway.

The babe in the manger and the king upon the throne teach the lesson that the triumphs of evil-doers are temporary; while goodness may seem weak and evil seems to have all the power, the long view will show that it is not always so.

Well might those who love righteousness rejoice in the fact that the Babe of Bethlehem will always survive the onslaughts of the Herods, and the grand climax of the matter was that "the angel of the Lord smote him [Herod], because he gave not God the glory: . . . but the word of God grew and multiplied." [Acts 12:23, 24.]

The Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford, at Old South Church (Congregational):

"Our Lord Jesus Christ is the lamp-lighter and the hearth-kindler for us all. It is He who has set the lower lights burning—who has sanctified the home, who has made life cheerful for us even in surrounding darkness, as a warm and glowing living-room is cheerful on a cold December night.

Jesus, bringing us warmth and cheer at our own level, casts out our night terrors, makes us at home in the world and gives us to see that we and all whom we love are forever within our Father's care."

Music makes Christmas

The map of the world has changed many times in the 119 years of Chickering history but this great piano goes on—adding greater beauty and warmth to its already famous tone. This Christmas, more than ever, music is essential to maintain morale.

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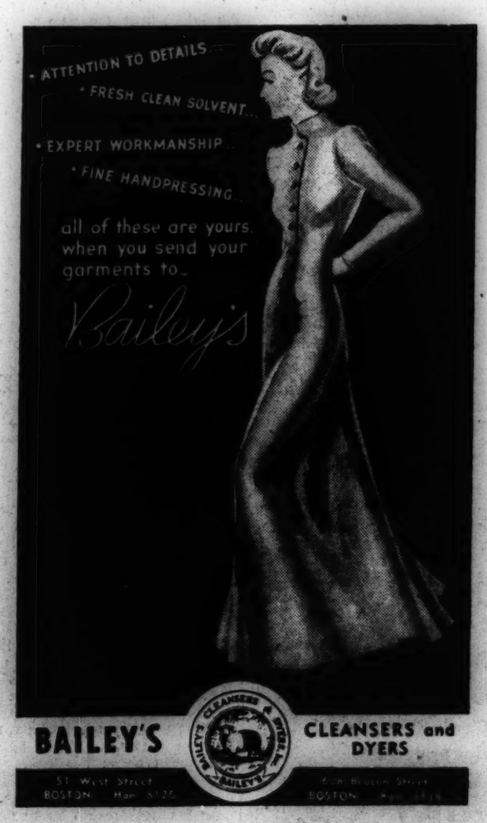

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FIRST NATIONAL SUPER-MARKETS

Soviet Advance Nearing Ukraine

Continued from Page 1

attacking fiercely in an attempt to slow this new onslaught, but a Soviet communiqué said the enemy was "rolling back to the southwest, suffering heavy losses."

In the two offensives already under way when the new storm was loosed on the Germans, the Russian communiqué reported, the Red Army continued to drive forward in the Rzhev area and west and southwest of Stalingrad. There was especially heavy fighting near Stalingrad, with Germans counterattacking viciously both northwest and southwest of the city and Russians stubbornly protecting their gains and pressing for more.

The Russian communiqué said Soviet airmen destroyed 20 enemy planes in a raid on a German airdrome and shot down three more in air fights.

In the new offensive, the forces sweeping down from the Voronezh region are under the command of Lieut. Gen. F. I. Golikov, commander of the Voronezh garrison, who visited the United States and Great Britain a few months ago as a member of the Soviet Purchasing Committee.

The other army, operating in the Upper Don elbow, is under Col. Gen. N. F. Vatutin, commander of the southwestern front.

Russians Pushing Toward Millerovo

Already astride the strategic Moscow-Rostov Railway line, Russian troops were reported bearing down on the key railroad junction of Millerovo, about 130 miles north of Rostov. A special communiqué said the Red Army had occupied Mankovo-Kalitvenskya, 30 miles north of Millerovo, and Degteva, about 25 miles northeast of the junction.

The German news agency DNB acknowledged that the German Army had found it necessary to "shorten" its front on the Middle Don.

Since the start of this third winter offensive, the Red Army has advanced from 47 to 75 miles in various sectors. On Sunday alone the Red Army moved forward between 16 and 19 miles.

With the bitter Russian cold now upon them, the Germans were now being battered in three separate areas—northwest and southwest of Stalingrad, in the Rzhev-Velikie Luki region of the Central front and on the Middle Don.

The Soviet Information Bureau charged that documented evidence obtained in the Stalingrad offensive showed the Germans were forcing Russian prisoners to build defenses and perform other military work, "contrary to all international laws" and under starvation conditions.

Eighty-seven bodies of Red Army men were found about the Nazi prison camp at the newly reoccupied hamlet of Vertyach, 10 of them mutilated, the Bureau declared.

It said the captives had been forced to work 14 hours a day on a diet of from three to four spoonfuls of rye gruel, a piece of horse meat, and water.

Cripps Takes Over Airplane Factory

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 21

The British Radio reported that Britain's new Minister of Aircraft Production, Sir Stafford Cripps, has "taken over control of a big aircraft factory near London after workers complained of lack of planning and co-operative spirit on the part of the management."

"The workers had called for a ministerial inquiry but it's announced tonight that Sir Stafford has nominated a new managing director from his Ministry to take complete charge of the factory," the broadcast, heard Saturday by CBS, added. "He told a mass meeting of the workers of the factory that he preferred to take this action rather than waste time on an inquiry."

Battle of Burma:

Japanese Bombers Attack Calcutta

A British communiqué issued in New Delhi said that while Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's army was approaching halfway to the Bay of Bengal port of Akyab in Burma without encountering opposition, some Japanese planes had managed to penetrate aerial defenses in the Calcutta area and had dropped a few widely dispersed bombs in the city. No military installations were hit and casualties and damage were described as light.

Two enemy airplanes dropped bombs in the Chittagong area, on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, a later British communiqué added, but no damage or casualties were reported.

Sunday morning Royal Air Force Blenheims escorted by fighters bombed the Japanese airdrome at Magwe, on the Irrawaddy River east of Akyab, with "good results," the communiqué said. One enemy plane was downed, and one British fighter is missing.

British troops pushing southward along the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal were reported less than 60 miles from Akyab after having come approximately 40 miles through swamps and jungles.

Fighter planes ranged ahead of the British columns to shoot up enemy buildings and installations near Akyab and to bomb the Toungoo Airdrome 250 miles southeast of that port.

The Japanese reported six Allied planes bombed Rangoon, main Burmese port far to the south.

By taking Akyab, the Allies would have an air base only 350 miles from Rangoon — itself an objective if the Burma Road is to be reopened to aid China—and would shorten the existing Allied air route to China. The Japanese at Akyab are only 340 air miles from Calcutta.

Japanese Launch New Drive in Yunnan

Meanwhile, in central Burma Japanese troops started a new drive into China's southern Province of Yunnan after crossing the Nan Lwi River, a tributary of the Mekong, at Mengma. The next Chinese town of any importance is Lantsang, about 60 miles northeast of Mengma.

There was no indication of the scope of the Japanese thrust, but it obviously was intended to confuse the Chinese who thus far have held Japanese troops west of the Salween River in the Tengyueh sector of Yunnan far to the northwest.

The Japanese crossed the Nan Lwi River in an operation beginning at their base in Kengtung.

Kengtung is between the Salween and Mekong Rivers and about 150 miles southeast of the Burma Road crossing of the Salween River.

North Africa:

U. S.-French Force Recaptures Pichon

News that a German convoy was being formed in southern French ports reached London from Madrid and other European sources. It coincided with an announcement at Allied headquarters in Tunisia that French troops, supported by American fighter planes, had recaptured Pichon, 60 miles west of the port of Sousse and 62 miles south of Medjez-el-Baba, one of the key positions in the campaign against Tunis and Bizerte.

A spokesman at Allied headquarters said the American fighters had knocked out at least 10 enemy vehicles in the action around Pichon.

Apparently deferring to the same action, French headquarters in North Africa reported earlier that French troops had occupied German positions west of Kairouan—which is 25 miles east of Pichon—and had held their gains in the face of strong enemy counterattacks.

The Germans suffered considerable losses and a number of Nazi prisoners were taken, the French said.

Except for this action, Allied headquarters had nothing to say of land operations in Tunisia except that the Allies were consolidating their positions on the northern and central sectors and were in frequent contact with enemy patrols.

Allied bombers, which hammered Tunis and Bizerte repeatedly last week, kept the pressure on the Germans, however, by attacking railway yards at Sfax with a strong fighter escort, a communiqué said.

The bulletin reported that all the American planes had returned but acknowledged the loss of six aircraft in other operations.

French Shipping To Aid Allies

News which promised some alleviation of Allied supply difficulties came meanwhile from Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who announced that a part of the French merchant fleet in North and West African ports would be used directly "in the Allied cause." The remainder, he said, would be employed in supplying French Africa's economic needs.

Advices from the Libyan front failed to indicate how far west the British had driven in pursuit of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's fleeing forces, but it was evident the Axis chieftain had not attempted to make a stand.

Although British advance elements apparently were close on Marshal Rommel's heels, reports from the front said the vast quantity of mines and booby traps planted by Axis forces along the line of their retreat was making progress difficult.

How many of the Axis troops had escaped the pocket in which a large section of Marshal Rommel's rear guard was reported trapped Dec. 15 at Matratin, 65 miles west of El Agheila, still was unknown.

It was revealed Sunday, however, that the trapped forces — said to be the equivalent of a full division — had escaped complete destruction only by breaking up into small units and racing through gaps in the lines of the New Zealand division which had cut them off.

Allied long-range fighting planes continued to strafe the German line of retreat as far west as Buerat el Hsun, more than 200 miles from El Agheila.

RAF Raids Reich:

Duisberg Target Of Sunday Attack

Announcement of the Royal Air Force attack on Duisberg Sunday night came in the following communiqué from the British Air Ministry:

"A strong force of our bombers attacked industrial objectives at Duisberg in clear weather and bright moonlight. The attack was heavy and concentrated and many large fires were left burning."

Railway engines and other objectives were reported to have been the targets of Fighter Command aircraft on intruder operations over France and the Low Countries.

The size of the force which attacked Duisberg was not immediately disclosed, but an announcement that 11 planes were lost in the assault was taken by observers as an indication that a considerable number participated.

The attack on Duisberg was the fifty-second on that important communications and industrial center since the start of the war and the fifth night attack on Germany this month. Duisberg was last attacked the night of Sept. 6.

The weather over the target was described as good and preliminary reports were said to indicate the attack was entirely successful.

The last night assault on the Reich was Dec. 17, when Northwest Germany was attacked in bad weather with a loss of 18 planes.

6 U. S. Bombers Lost In Sweep Over France

Six of the big American bombers were lost, but 40 German fighters were shot down in the sweep by United States forces deep into France Sunday, a raid that produced sharp battles.

Sunday night, taking another trick out of its bag, the RAF used new Whirlwinds as intruders. One of the twin-engined, single-seater fighters, which also can be used as bombers, toppled over a railway engine and freight car in a hedge-hopping attack over Belgium.

The Air Ministry news service said other intruders covered a wide area, penetrated deep into France, and shot up at least eight trains. All returned safely.

The German news agency DNB reported that the attack by RAF bombers was aimed at Western Germany, and acknowledged some damage and casualties. Eight British planes were downed, DNB said.

The main objective of the American bombing foray was the Nazi airdrome at Romilly-sur-Seine, 80 miles from Paris. The assault marked the end of an eight-day lull in large-scale aerial operations over France due to bad weather and represented the deepest daylight penetration of the continent by the big American bombers.

The raiders ran into swarms of the latest type German fighters—Focke-Wulf 190s and Messerschmitt 109s. The shooting down of six of the American bombers represented the biggest single day's loss suffered by the American bombing squadrons.

New Guinea:

Trapped Japanese Battered by Tanks

The horseshoe pocket in which dwindling Japanese forces are trapped in the Buna Mission area of New Guinea was all but closed with the capture of the Cape Endaiadere region Friday by Australian shock troops and Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Command announced a general attack, spearheaded by tanks and artillery, was underway against Japanese remnants on this right flank.

A communiqué said the "enemy's position is deteriorating."

It was the first time the Allies had used tanks in a general attack on this front. Field dispatches identified the tanks as light American-made General Stuarts, manned by Australians.

The Japanese at Buna Mission represent one of the last two remaining pockets of enemy resistance on the Papuan Peninsula, after successive Allied capture of Gona, Buna and Cape Endaiadere. The other pocket is at near-by Cape Sanananda.

The Allied communiqué declared ground had been gained in other sectors of the New Guinea battlefront, and added:

"The enemy's casualties have been heavy. The Japanese commander, Lieutenant General Horii, is reported to have been killed in action."

No details were given of General Horii's reported passing. He appeared on the New Guinea sector in November and was known as a specialist in landing operations.

The beleaguered Japanese forces in the two pockets were strongly entrenched in pill-box fortifications, and were resisting almost to the last man. Australian troops swept through to the Cape Endaiadere area in an hour's assault Friday, but had to smash past an elaborate system of pill-boxes, some of steel and concrete, set in dense coconut groves or among palm trees.

Pilot Gets Final Instructions

Associated Press from United States Army

Off on Mission Against the Japanese

Lieut. Col. John S. Chennault, right, commanding officer of an Aleutian Islands fighter group, talks with Lieut. Kenneth Ambrose before the latter takes off in a P-38 plane. Lieutenant Ambrose has two Japanese flying boats and a Zero to his credit. Colonel Chennault, son of Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, commander of United States Army air forces in China, has downed a Zero.

Murphy Elevated To Rank of Minister

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Dec. 21

Robert D. Murphy, diplomat whose liaison work with the French facilitated the Allies' landings in North Africa, has been given the rank of Minister by President Roosevelt, Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower announced last night.

Mr. Murphy, President Roosevelt's personal representative in North Africa, will continue to serve on General Eisenhower's staff in his present capacity of Civil Affairs Officer "until such time as consultation with the War Department suggests a change," the General declared.

Navy Aviation Plan Outlined

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—The Navy said today that its new flight preparatory schools for aviation cadets would stress the study of fundamental subjects in which aviators "cannot be too proficient."

The curriculums at the 20 colleges where the schools will open Jan. 7 will include mathematics, physics, communications, plane recognition, aircraft engines, navigation, and geography.

The 20 colleges, selection of which was recently announced, will take in approximately 4,000 cadets Jan. 7 and continue taking them at the rate of 4,000 every four weeks until a total of 12,000 young men are studying the course.

Later the cadets will go into pre-flight school, the present beginner's school, which stresses physical toughening and more advanced training than that which flight preparatory courses will give.

Eight Ships Sunk:

Toll in Atlantic Increased to 564

Eight more cargo ships last week were announced as sunk in enemy attacks in the Western Atlantic—three off the United States and five off South America.

Seventy-four seamen were reported killed and 24 missing.

Three of the ships were American, three were British, and the others were of Belgian and Norwegian registry.

The sinkings brought to 564 the Associated Press tabulation of announced allied and neutral nations cargo-ship losses in enemy action in those waters since Pearl Harbor.

United Nations and Germany Exchange War-Prisoner Aid

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—German civilian prisoners in United Nations prison camps will receive Christmas gifts costing a total of $30,946, it was announced Dec. 19 by the War Prisoners Aid of the World's Committee of Y. M. C. A.

This amount was made available to the New York office with special license of the Treasury Department, from funds raised in the United States, because an equivalent amount, contributed by home folk in Germany, has been made available to the war prisoners' aid in that country for prisoners held by the Germans. This arrangement eliminates the necessity of transferring the money from Germany to the United Nations.

In its notification to headquarters of the War Prisoners Aid at Geneva, Switzerland, of the amount of money collected, the German Government requested that the money made available for German prisoners held in United Nations prisons be spent for personal gifts requested by the prisoners, or that it be given individual prisoners for personal expenditure, or that part of it be allocated to camp prisoner committees to be spent for a camp gift that would be of use to everyone.

It also asked that each gift be accompanied by a card informing the prisoner that "this is a Christmas gift from home, sent through the Y. M. C. A.

The same procedure was followed last year, War Prisoners Aid officials said.

Enemy's Enigmatic Ways Curb Allies in New Guinea

Continued from Page 1

sweating men march to the front. At the end of this three-mile stretch men are living and fighting under conditions that have no equal on any other battlefront.

Up there where bullets are whistling through the trees, the jungle is thick, dark and dank. It is perpetually filled with the permeating odor of rotting vegetation. The sun has never sufficiently penetrated to dry out the sodden earth.

Even where it is not actually swampy with mud and water up to your knees or over your waistline, underfoot it is always slush.

Spread out in the dismal density of this jungle are Australian and American troops. When they are not crawling forward stealthily, targets for unexpected bursts of machine-gun fire or snipers' bullets, they are living in holes in the ground.

Water in Trenches

At bottom of these trenches there is always standing water. For anywhere in this region, if you dig three feet or less in the ground, you'll produce a muddy liquid. They sleep in these holes at night, sitting up with their ground sheets over their heads to give them a semblance of protection from the nightly downpour. Sometimes by morning they wake up to find themselves with water up to their waists.

A fortunate few can sling beds between the trunks of two trees and there lie in comparative comfort.

It may be that 10 or 20 yards away there are Japanese positions, so if they move they must do so stealthily. They must talk in whispers.

They can light no fires with which to cook meals. Sometimes carriers with dixies of hot food can get to them, but mostly they are cut off from kitchens and have to exist on bully beef, biscuits and water.

Infantry Assault Necessary

It is not possible to deal with well concealed and well protected Japanese positions effectively by bombing, shelling or mortar fire. As things stand at the moment, direct infantry assault—maneuvers requiring battle-hardened troops—is the only solution and in that the automatic weapon, well handled, has the advantage.

Seventy-five per cent of this campaign has been a soldier's battle. The soldier has had to fight and be a carrier of supplies at the same time—magnificently helped in this last duty by native carriers. He has had to improvise as he went along and use his ingenuity to sweep away obstacles in his path.

That United Nations troops finally won through to Japanese beachheads is a tribute to the dash and spirit of the ordinary soldier which would be found hard to equal in any other army.

Hawaii Protests To Military Rule

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP) — Calling for a restoration of constitutional government in Hawaii "consistent with the defense of the Islands," Delegate-elect Joseph R. Farrington (R) of Hawaii, said last night the continuance of military rule was not only contrary to every American tradition "but in fact is a positive detriment to the total war effort."

Mr. Farrington has been in Washington about 10 days along with Gov. Ingram M. Stainback and Attorney General Garner Anthony of Hawaii for conferences concerning the Islands' status under the strict military rule imposed after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Hitler and Axis Chieftains Planning 'Common Strategy'

Continued from Page 1

also were faced with these pressing problems: The triple Russian offensive in the east, the rising flow of Allied war materials, and man power needs of Germany.

M. Laval, it was believed, was confronted with new demands for French workers.

Worried by "Yankees"

While Hitler was conferring at his headquarters, his puppet leader in The Netherlands, Anton A. Mussert, was announcing at Utrecht that he would raise an armed force to help throw "the Yankees" out of Africa.

The new German-appointed "leader of The Netherlands people," as quoted by The Netherlands news agency Aneta, said:

"Two tasks await us—the employment of our forces in the east and, we hope and trust, the employment of our forces in Africa.

"Despite America, I am convinced that Europe needs Africa and I am convinced that once again the time will come when the Yankees will be thrown out and Europeans will find there a field of activity."

Washington's Power Setup Due For Review in Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash. — Congress having failed to act, the Legislature of this State, which convenes in January, may be called upon to provide public utility districts with authority for acquiring properties of private power companies on a system-wide basis.

It is a long story, too drawn out for those who believe that right now war production needs the coordination of power facilities through public channels. To this end the Washington State Grange and public ownership groups are sponsoring a petition for an initiative to the Legislature providing the machinery for making this State an integrated public ownership commonwealth.

The Bone bill to set up a Columbia River Power Authority, which was pigeonholed by the Federal Congress in the session just ended, contained provision for acquiring private power properties. Because of disagreement on the nature of such an Authority, Congress balked. Senator Homer T. Bone, sponsor of the bill, and one who is largely responsible for the promotion of public ownership of power in this State, is supporting the local measure for taking over the private facilities.

Local Autonomy

Objection to the Congressional bill for a one-man control in the person of the Secretary of the Interior is that it places the entire control of the enormous power output of the two great dams, Grand Coulee and Bonneville, in the hands of an absentee department head, and makes no provision for local autonomy in Oregon, Idaho and Washington.

The proposed initiative to the State Legislature solidly implements home rule and local autonomy. Any Authority set up by Congress would control only the generating facilities of the two dams, while public utility agencies in the Pacific Northwest States would own and control only distribution and transmission of the power which they would, in turn, buy largely from the Government's two big power plants.

Joint Power

There are 16 Public Utility Districts in this State beside several municipally owned plants, including Seattle and Tacoma. Under the present law they may acquire properties of the private companies within their borders through condemnation and purchase. It has been found a slow and costly process, and is complained of by private power as breaking up their systems through disastrous piecemeal acquisition.

The new measure authorizes any two or more Public Utility Districts to jointly exercise any power they now have individually both in acquisition and operation. In this way they would eliminate duplication of costs and promote efficiency of operation; overcome the necessity for piece-meal acquisition by individual PUDs; and would also overcome geographical problems in a large state with a varied terrain; make any one district systems of administration impracticable.

Senator Bone advocates the acquisition of private power and the consequent unifying of power into one efficient integrated system on the basis of the need for greater output for war supplies. "Every kilowatt hour," he said, "counts in the fight to get more planes into the air." Power from Grand Coulee and Bonneville is already making possible 40 per cent of the nation's aluminum and 20 per cent of its magnesium output.

The proposed new measure as outlined in the initiative petition must, if it reaches the Legislature, be accepted or rejected exactly as written and may not be amended or changed by the Legislature or vetoed by the Governor. If it fails to pass, it automatically goes to the voters at the next election.

Butler, N. J., to Star In Salvage Test Drive

BUTLER, N. J., Dec. 21 (AP)—Bruyn Glann, Salvage Chairman, has announced that Butler had been chosen by the War Production Board as the test town for a new "Block Mother Plan" for the salvage of tin and household grease.

He said over 100 women chosen as "Block Mothers" would seek pledges from every household in their districts to save all tin cans and fats for boys and girls who would collect the material and deposit it in bins erected at public and parochial school yards. The drive will start Tuesday.

Tammaniana Display Opens in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—The 156 years of the Tammany record in New York City set forth in the more than 71,000 items of the Edwin Patrick Kilroe collection of Tammaniana is on display in the Low Memorial Library, Columbia University. The display will continue through February.

Presented to the university by Mr. Kilroe, who was Manhattan Assistant District Attorney from 1916 to 1921, the exhibition is rich in material on the "boss" system as it flourished in the country's oldest political organization.

Important specimens, some originals, of Thomas Nast cartoons and caricatures that awakened the city to the corruption of its one-man political control, include the Nov. 7, 1871, drawing of the "Tammany Tiger," that settled the machine's place in political zoology.

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Giraud Escaped in Same Sub That Landed Clark in Africa

UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Dec. 21 (AP)—Gen. Henri Giraud, the French military leader, is disclosed to have made his escape in a daring dash from France by submarine and plane to join Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower only a few hours before the United Nations landings in North Africa Nov. 8.

The story of General Giraud's escape was revealed when General Eisenhower commended Navy Capt. Jerauld Wright of Washington for leading the operation.

General Giraud escaped from the Germans once in the World War I and again last April when he fled the German Königstein prison into Vichy-controlled France.

Captain Wright led the exploit in a British submarine, which lay off the French coast for about a week until, on Nov 4, it received definite word of the rendezvous point, and more information on the mine fields so it could enter a harbor.

After coded blinker signals one midnight, a rowboat bearing General Giraud, his son, and two French staff officers came to the submarine. General Giraud lost his balance when he stepped aboard the pitching sub, and fell into the sea. Crewmen quickly rescued him.

While the submarine was heading back to base port, plans were changed and an airplane came for the General, landing on a choppy sea. An unidentified plane circled overhead for 20 anxious minutes during the transfer, then flew off to the north. General Giraud arrived in time for consultations with General Eisenhower and his staff.

The submarine, commanded by Lieut. N. L. A. Jewell of the British Royal Navy, who was under Captain Wright's orders, was the same undersea boat that landed Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Deputy Military Chief of the African campaign, west of Algiers in a secret mission to prepare for the United Nations landings with pro-allied Frenchmen.

General Eisenhower commended Captain Wright for "sound judgment and courage . . . in keeping with the finest traditions of the United States Navy." Captain Wright, who had been a passenger in the submarine when it took General Clark to Algeria, was aided in planning and carrying out the mission by Lieut. Col. Bradford Gaylord of the United States Army Air Force.

Silver Stars for Star Bomber Crew

Associated Press

They Sank a Destroyer

Well, you might say that's what Flying Fortresses are for—that and many other things, but it isn't often that a Fortress gets a chance at a destroyer; but when one does—well, the crew of this Flying Fortress all got Silver Stars for sinking a Japanese ship in the Buna Area. They are, in this official Australian picture, taken somewhere in New Guinea: Seated, left to right: Lieut. J. H. Powell, Springfield, Ill., Co-Pilot, and Lieut. W. E. O'Brien, Milwaukee, Wis., pilot. Standing, left to right: Staff Sergeant E. Niemi, New York City; Staff Sergeant Nygaid McVille, North Dakota; Staff Sergeant E. Azling, Chicago; Staff Sergeant R. Gibson, Elkhart, Ind.; Lieut V. Franco, Rochester, Pa., navigator; Bombardier W. J. Binius, Montfort, Wis.; Staff Sergeant D. Smith, Los Angeles, Calif.; Staff Sergeant C. Farrell, Versailles, Ind., and Staff Sergeant F. Christmas, Rutland, Vt.

India's Economy Rivals Political Rifts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 21 — Economic background, which is always significant in relation to political alignments and differences, is particularly significant in India. Much of the Moslem fear of political domination by Hindus is but the reflex of a much weaker hold on economic and financial power handles.

Outstanding is the difference is outlook about investment. To the orthodox Moslem it is irreligious to lend money for speculative enterprise. Hence the Moslem is not conspicuously a promoter of, or an investor in, company undertakings, which in India, as in Britain and the United States, are the normal vehicles of industrial development. From all financial and industrial undertakings of consequence, including banking and insurance, the orthodox Moslem is, therefore, largely absent.

Hindu adaptability has put this community in a dominating business position. Equally of consequence has been Hindu caste specialization. The Hindu financier, whether as the small-scale money lender in the countryside, who, among others, lends to Moslem cultivators and artisans, or as the large-scale banker or company promoter in the city, is normally from the special trading castes. "Financial circles" are, therefore bound together by something even stronger than the ordinary profit motive.

Confliction of Interests

Such separation of functions as between communities in India brings difficulties and friction over economic legislation. If a predominantly Moslem Province elects to bring in legislation, in a period of economic depression, to relieve rural debtors, agitation can work it up as a piece of discrimination—the creditors being predominantly Hindus, and the debtors predominantly Moslems. Such agitations did, in fact, occur in the years prior to the war. They need not occur during the war when prices are rising and the position of the cultivator is improved.

On the other hand, if a Provincial Government feels there is a case for imposing some tax on, say, house property, the Moslems with whom house-owning is a favorite form of ownership, see the cloven hoof of communal discrimination. This occurred in Bombay.

The community aspect of economic activity in India goes even further than as an exacerbation of Hindu-Moslem differences. That small but most enterprising community—the Parsis—plays a very large part in the liquor trade. When the then Congress Government in various parts of India, introduced prohibition measures a few years before the war, the Parsis were inclined to regard them as aiming at weakening the economic position of their community.

Employment Affected

Communal distinctions affect the sphere and possibilities of employment. In State service, friction is minimized by the specific fixing of ratios so that each community gets a proportionate share of posts. But even this does not prevent the subject being constantly raised in the Central Legislative Assembly by questions to the heads of departments.

In the sphere of private enterprise there is no safeguard of ratios. Furthermore the ties of blood relationship, however distant, play a much greater part in filling posts in India than they do in western countries; when these ties are exhausted there are always the nearly equally binding ties of caste. And then there is the not important tie of cost.

The Moselm is much more of an individualist than the Hindu. He is less adaptable to communal living. Hindu clerks will share a room up to the limit of its physical capacity to accommodate them, if of the same caste, as is almost bound to be the case. Sharing living quarters, they can share the expenses of food.

Value of Adaptability

The Moslem is, by nature, less adaptable to such co-operative methods of existence; he is also a meat eater, and is thus automatically burdened with a still higher cost of living than his Hindu competitor, particularly for clerical employment.

Nor, in any case, are so many channels of employment open to him. The Moslem community in India, is, on the whole, much poorer than the Hindu and, with its strong attachments to its own culture, less adapted to the multifarious requirements of the economic system.

Chinese Hail Start Of Allied Offensive

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China, Dec. 21

The Chinese press yesterday hailed the advance of British forces into Western Burma as the prelude to a grand offensive against the Japanese on the Asiatic mainland.

Ta Kung Pao, Chinese newspaper which often reflects Government opinion, said:

"Whether on a large scale or a small one, this move can be regarded as preliminary to an offensive, and it is most encouraging."

Butter Rationing in Canada Laid to Distribution Strain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Dec. 21—There have been plenty of premonitory signs of the butter rationing that has come into force in Canada over the week end. It will be accepted with some relief.

The ration of one-half pound per week for each person is stated to be above the normal average quantity used, and does not, in any event, impose any severe reduction.

The object of the rationing order, as explained by Donald Gordon, Chairman of the Prices Board, is "to ensure a fair distribution of butter to every household and to stop hoarding."

Coupon rationing of butter which is made on so many farms across Canada is a much different and much more difficult thing than rationing imported commodities, such as tea and coffee. It has, however, been forced on the Prices Board by hoarding, which has cut into available supplies and put "a strain on distribution."

Increase in Production

Stocks of creamery butter in storage in Canada stood at about 32,000,000 pounds on Dec. 1. Production in recent months has been running higher than last year. It has increased from 10 to 15 per cent, but Canadian consumption has increased.

A campaign will be launched shortly against waste of butter. Everyone is also urged to help in every way to prevent hoarders from taking advantage of any loopholes that may exist in the rationing regulations. It is acknowledged that complete control of supplies of butter is almost impossible.

Wholesale butter prices are reduced from 36½ to 35 cents a pound on basis of delivery at the main centers, Montreal and Toronto, and on Dec. 28 the price will be that existing on Oct. 30.

Bonus on Butter Fat

The present bonus to producers of six cents a pound for butterfat used in making creamery butter will be increased to 10 cents a pound. Producers will therefore not lose the advantage of the seasonal increase in price.

The Government agency, the Wartime Food Corporation, will support the wholesale butter market by purchases when necessary. In this way producers of cream will be guaranteed a minimum price based on the wholesale price of 35 cents a pound delivered—Montreal or Toronto.

This is the first case where rationing has been instituted on a product of Canadian farms except sugar, which is made from sugar beets as well as being imported.

No Handles

OTTAWA, Dec. 21 (AP)—Canada's co-ordinator of sundry items issued a wartime order today requiring that cups be made without handles.

To the problems arising therefrom the Prices Board suggested two solutions:

"Presumably," a spokesman remarked, "etiquette might be waived in favor of the saucer."

And besides, if a cup was too hot to hold without a handle, the beverage it contained probably would be too hot to drink.

Dominican Award To James Roosevelt

CAMP PENDLETON, Calif., Dec. 21 (AP)—Lieut. Col. James Roosevelt the President's son, was awarded the Dominican Republic's highest military medal Dec. 20, the Order of Military Merit, First Class.

Presentation was made in the wind-swept hills of this huge Marine Corps advanced training camp where Colonel Roosevelt commands a battalion.

Ismael Aviles, Dominican Consul in Los Angeles, presented the medal and a parchment decree signed by President Trujillo. Maj. Gen. Joseph C. Fegan, camp commandant, read the State Department orders authorizing the award and praising Colonel Roosevelt's efforts to co-ordinate the military efforts of the two countries.

President Roosevelt and the colonel, his eldest son, met President Trujillo on a tour of the Americas in 1937.

Colonel Roosevelt has been stationed here since his return from the Pacific war zone several months ago.

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African Invasion: U. S. Air Group's Role

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—A United States Naval air group destroyed at least 126 opposition planes, knocked out many strong shore batteries, drove back opposing ground forces and finally silenced the heavy guns of the battleship Jean Bart when American forces moved into French North Africa early last month.

These exploits were related by the Navy Department in a narrative prepared from a report written by an unidentified naval task force commander for Admiral R. E. Ingersoll, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet.

The efficiency did not come by accident. In the brief interval between the date the Navy air group commander was informed of the task ahead and the time of sailing from the United States, the escort carriers designated for the undertaking carried out a dress rehearsal. An island's shore became the coast of Morocco.

Squadron intelligence officers went to work on a vast array of maps, aerial photographs and other material given them. They lectured the pilots on a far land that few of them had ever seen. They poured information into them until some of them said later that they knew the area which they attacked better than their home towns and surrounding country.

Orders East

Then on a certain day the air group steamed eastward.

Came a morning with the sun dancing on the whitecaps; with a slight mist on the horizon. Out of the haze loomed a ship, then another, and another until it was no use counting them.

"We swung into our place with signal lights blinking from halfway around the horizon," said one who was at the meeting. "When darkness came, the lookouts had a tough job. It is not easy to keep formation in a group of any size, and this was probably the largest fleet that had ever sailed the Atlantic."

In fact, it was the largest assemblage of vessels that had sailed any ocean in the annals of man—a mass of ships 25 miles across any way one looked. Planes from the air group escort carriers ranged far around the fleet, ever alert for a sign of an enemy.

Convoy Splits

This voyage of the greatest of convoys was actually uneventful. There were no attacks.

On Nov. 7, the various groups of ships split up to steam for their designated attack and landing points.

On Nov. 8, long before daylight, the Navy's planes took off. The sea was calm and silent.

They now knew that action lay ahead. The bombers struck at Casablanca and the fighters followed them in with determined strafing.

The first flight returned to the carriers; refueled, rearmed and took off again. The bombers encountered hot antiaircraft fire; but they scored hits.

The Navy fighters brought back news to the escort carriers of planes destroyed on the ground; of destruction of planes in the air which rose to fight these from the American force. They reported their observation of the troops landing on the beaches. At Safi, particularly, they said the landing operations appeared like liberty boats plying between ships and shore.

Fifteen miles north of Casablanca, the big batteries of El Hank at Fedala ranged the beaches searching out the landing groups. The Jean Bart from its berth in Casablanca, too, was firing with its 15-inch guns. Farther north at Medhia, opposition planes strafed the landing troops.

Allied reconnaissance planes found no troops moving on the roads toward the coast. They did find a small airfield at Medouina, however, with 15 planes on it. United States Navy fighting planes were notified, and shortly over the air came their report: "Fifteen planes on fire at Madouina."

Traffic on the flight decks was heavy. Sometimes the pilots did not leave their planes between flights. Some of them hastily gulped hot drinks in the ready rooms while intelligence officers interrogated them.

The antiaircraft, wild at first, grew more accurate. Many planes came back bearing bullet holes and shell scars. One Navy pilot, strafing an airfield, went so low that he came back with a bunch of foliage tangled in his plane. He explained that he knew from the smell it was a eucalyptus tree he had clipped.

Word came to the carriers that a light French cruiser and three destroyer leaders were standing out of Casablanca harbor. Next morning all four were on the beach.

At dusk of this first day, planes returned to their ships. Next morning, before daylight, they were back on the job.

Resistance From Batteries

The French shore batteries were offering sharp resistance. The emplacements were strong. Near misses would silence them only temporarily. Nothing from the air but direct hits with heavy bombs would put these guns definitely out. The bombers went after them.

Schedule called for a number of Army P-40s to land on the airport at Port Lyautey as soon as it was captured. Our fighter patrols ranged over the beaches all day but still the ground troops reported strafing.

Finally, it was discovered that one plane at intervals was sneaking in over a ridge at low altitude, making a strafing-run, then darting back from whence it came. From above, it was hard for the United States fighters to detect it, but finally with the aid of a naval air ground liaison officer, they located him and ended his forays.

On this second day our forces encountered more effective air opposition. Six United States Navy fighters ran into a flight of 16 Dewoitine 520s. Five were shot down for certain; four others were definitely damaged and may have crashed later. Pounding of the shore batteries and harbor defenses by the American planes continued through the second day. Many planes were destroyed at Rabat, Cazes and Marrakech. A formation of French P-36s were smashed up by our fighters.

Unfavorable Weather

To the south, the weather had been too calm and foggy for good carrier flying operations. Several planes had to land in Safi—the first airfield captured by our ground forces—when they ran out of gas.

Opposition troops and tanks started converging on Port Lyautey and Rabat. Navy fighting planes dived down on them. The troops would scatter from their equipment which our fighters strafed until most of the vehicles were in flames. The troops retreated from the area.

Natives appeared quite unconcerned. Pilots reported that some of them working in their fields did not so much as look up as the American planes roared overhead.

The third day the heavy guns of our battleships were turned on the Casablanca batteries. The fighting planes bombed and strafed troop columns and shot down anything that opposed them in the air. The dive-bombers plowed through the flak to get at the big coastal guns and the antiaircraft batteries.

Submarines that had slipped out of Casablanca were sighted on surface, headed south, presumably for Dakar. A reconnaissance plane sighted a periscope 15 miles astern of one of our escort carriers. Another was sighted far out at sea. It appeared that the pack was assembling.

During the afternoon of the third day came an order to silence the guns of the Jean Bart. The battleship had been hit several times but its single 15-inch turret was still firing. Nine Navy dive bombers took off with 1,000-pound bombs. Darkness came too soon to assess the damage, but the Jean Bart never fired again after the bombs were dropped.

New Zealand Coal Strike Splits War Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Prime Minister Peter Fraser's war administration, the nearest this country has moved toward a national government to wage the war, has split over the handling of a coal strike.

The dispute which resulted in the opposition National Party's withdrawing all six of it members in the war administration, began with a strike on the Waikato coal fields.

Miners had been paid an extra five dollars a shift when they had to do their own trucking, but when additional labor became available this ceased. As a result, said Patrick C. Webb, Mines Minister, some miners cut their output so greatly that they failed to earn the minimum provided in the wage agreements. The mine management refused to pay the minimum wage and a strike ensued.

The War administration presented a firm front to the miners. Mr. Webb traced the Waikato trouble to "industrial wreckers."

Some 180 miners were sentenced to jail, the strikers demanded that the mines be nationalized for the duration of the war.

And it was this way out that the Government eventually took.

The strike, however, mobilized public opinion against the miners who, it was felt, had taken advantage of a national emergency. But the Government's main aim was to get the men back to work and all talk of punishment was pushed aside as not consistent with that main purpose.

Throughout the negotiations, the Opposition remained in the war administration, the large and rather unwieldy setup created by Prime Minister Fraser in order to reach some sort of national united a front in the war drive.

But when it was announced that the miners facing jail sentences were not to serve them, Opposition Leader Sidney G. Holland moved to have all the Nationalist representatives in the war administration withdrawn.

Mr. Fraser pleaded that the alternative to sending the convicted men to jail was a national strike and that, in any event, the sentences were suspended ones while the men were able to show a good record. Mr. Holland declared the policy of concessions has not stabilized the mining front and that firm measures are needed.

But the result of the break is that the road is open for the Opposition to demand the election which already is past due. The present government was elected late in 1938. The triennial election was set back a year by political agreement and, after the war administration was formed, a parliamentary act postponed the next vote until a year after the duration of the war. That act, however, was declared to have been based on national unity and now Mr. Holland argues that that is no longer the case.

Board to Fix Claims on Mexico

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP) — President Roosevelt has signed a bill establishing a commission to decide claims of American nationals against Mexico.

The claims will come out of a $40,000,000 fund which the Mexican Government is paying in installments under an agreement reached last year.

The commission's three members, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, will receive $10,000 a year each.

The law permits the commission to review awards of previous Mexican claims commissions, where the claimant was unwilling to accept the appraisal or when it was impossible for his attorney to file evidence within a previously stipulated limit.

Long Life of a Chinese Seed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—At the latest meeting of the Linnean Society specimens were shown of a plant growing from seeds which had been collected in China in the year 1793. When brought home by Sir George Staunton they were placed in a box in the Natural History Museum, in South Kensington. The seeds were those of Albizzia Julibrissin, which is of the mimosa species.

During a fire which damaged the Museum in 1940 the box became damp, and when opened two months later, some of the seeds were found to have germinated. Three of them were sent to the Chelsea Physic where two of them were destroyed during an air raid, but the third is steadily growing—after being kept dry in a box for 147 years.

But a plant now being grown in Kew Gardens has put up a much better record. The seed of this was taken from a plant in Sir Hans Soane's herbarium in the Natural History Museum. Sir John Ramsbottom, Keeper of the Botany Department, treated a seed of the famous sacred lotus of the Nile, first with strong sulphuric acid and then with water. Within 21 hours there was a half-inch shoot which grew, and is still growing rapidly. Thus 237 years is the definitely authenticated record.

Soldiers Cleared In Fall of Tobruk

PRETORIA, Union of South Africa, Dec. 21 (AP)—Premier Jan Christian Smuts said today in a statement that a thorough inquiry had been made into the fall of Tobruk early last summer and "you can take it from me that no blame rests on South Africa or on any of the troops who surrendered there."

South Africans were a large part of the 25,000-man garrison when Tobruk surrendered during the German drive to El Alamein, Egypt.

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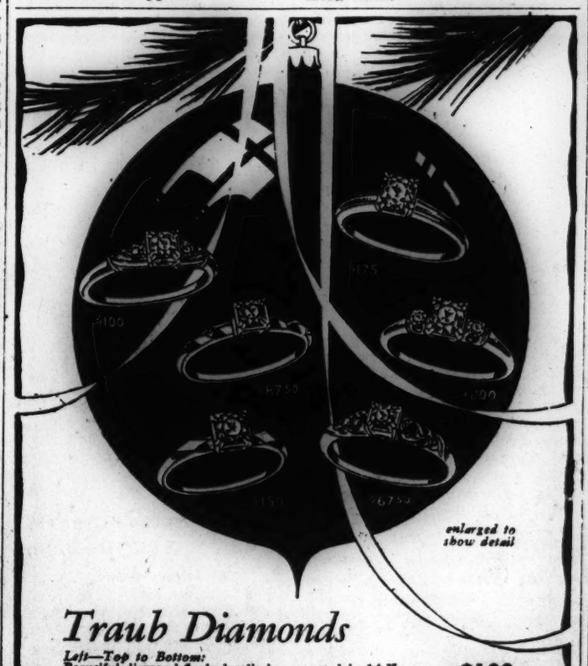

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Inflationary Move Foreseen With Henderson Resignation

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 — A tremendous head of inflationary steam is gathering in Washington and observers here are wondering whether it can be controlled.

Resignation of Price Administrator Leon Henderson is being accepted as the "Go" signal for the inflationary bloc which has been battling against Mr. Henderson ever since he came to office.

Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, leader of the Farm Bloc and long-time advocate of inflationary policies, hails Mr. Henderson's forthcoming departure and announces in an interview a big drive for higher all-round farm prices in the new Congress.

Representative Jed Johnson (D) of Oklahoma, leader of the House "Committee of 120" which recently declared that gasoline rationing is unnecessary, in a statement here explained that he had long resisted Mr. Henderson's efforts to make peace with him, and declared his Committee would seek immediate relaxation of oil and gasoline controls. The Committee is composed primarily of Representatives from states where petroleum is produced.

Commodity prices rose sharply on the news of the Henderson resignation, according to dispatches to the Wall Street Journal. "It was interpreted to mean that many people outside the nation's Capital share the belief that there is bound to be some relaxation of the inflation controls," the dispatch declares.

Full support from the public against inflation is hardly expected here, at least on the basis of recent Gallup polls which seem to indicate that the necessity for drastic war restrictions are not yet fully realized. A big educational drive is required in this field, it is felt, and the question is asked whether the lesson can, in fact, be put across in view of the war's remoteness. Thus a Gallup poll last week indicated that, despite the fuel-oil shortage, two thirds of the people who heat with oil still are maintaining their room temperature above the 65-degree level; while in a second report, dealing with gasoline, approximately one third of those interviewed still are not convinced that there is any real shortage of the fuel.

The reported comment of Paul A. Porter, OPA deputy in charge of rent control, is being discussed here, when Mr. Henderson called his aids together and confirmed his forthcoming resignation. Half joking, Mr. Porter finally broke the melancholy note by commenting, "I don't know what the rest of the boys think, but I think we should buy common stock."

Common stock, of course, would theoretically advance in prices if the long Henderson battle against inflation should now fail.

According to an analysis of the situation, Mr. Henderson's fight to keep down inflation saved the consumers many billions of dollars at the same time that it caused him unprecedented unpopularity in his "difficult and thankless task," as President Roosevelt termed it.

Mr. Henderson issued his general maximum price regulation order in May, 1942, and from that time to October, the cost of living rose only 2.6 per cent, whereas in the same period the year before it had advanced 6.2 per cent. This slowdown of living-cost increase alone saved the American family $6,000,000,000.

Mr. Henderson had a continual fight with Congress because of his forthright, uncompromising methods and became the opponent of every pressure group, finally losing his job as the scapegoat for blame for not only the mistakes but the successes of the anti-inflationary program.

One such success was in the field of clothing. The price had jumped from May to October, 1941, by 9.6 per cent, but after Mr. Henderson was allowed to take a firm hand in the matter, the increase not only stopped, but there was a .2 per cent decline from May to October, 1942.

Rents went down 1.8 per cent in the same period.

Congress withheld power over many items from Mr. Henderson, and in these, according to statistics, prices have advanced 6.2 per cent from May to October, contrasted to an increase of only .5 per cent in controlled items.

Price control of materials going into armament has saved billions. For example, the steel price index stood at 105.2 a year ago. Today it still stands at 105.2.

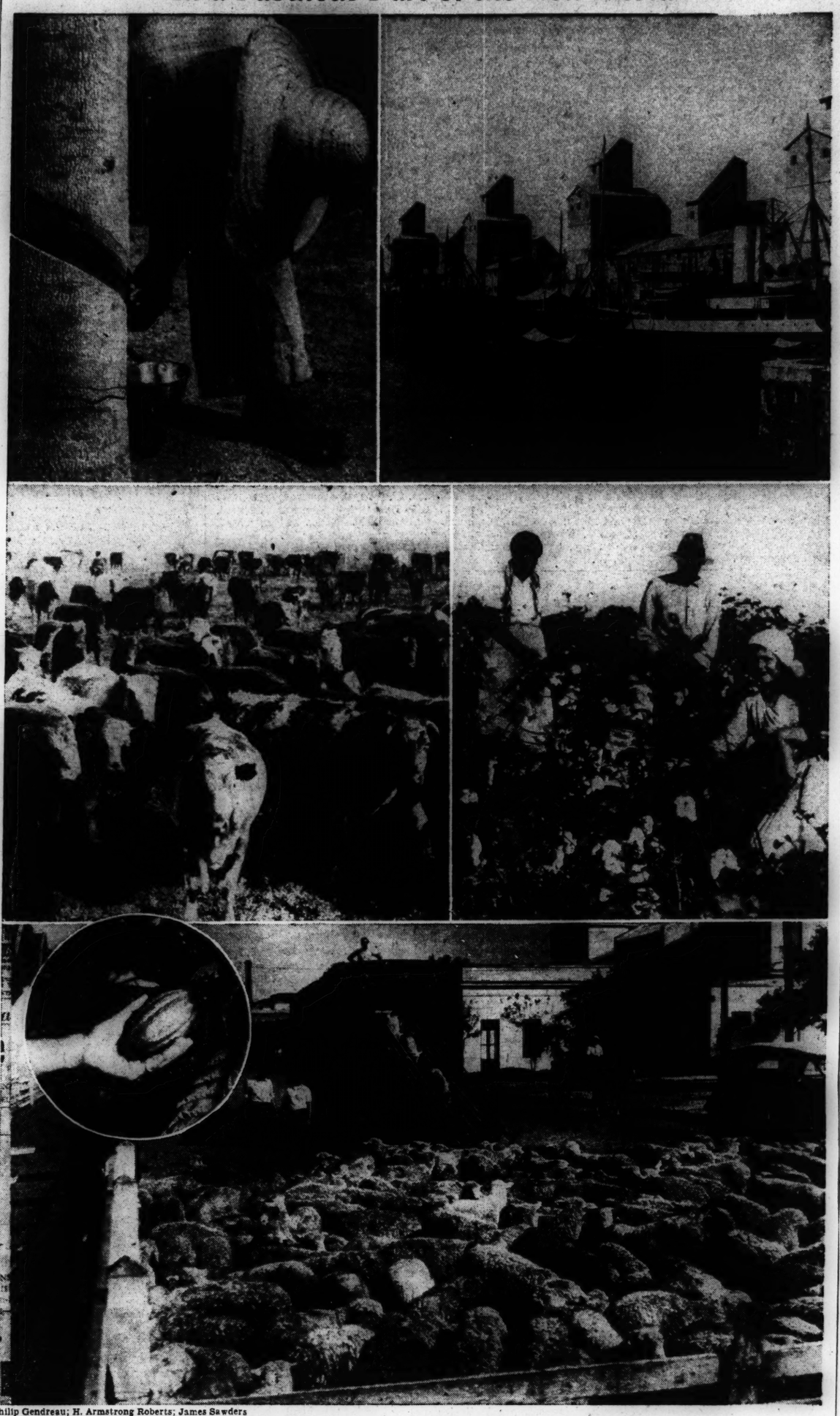
Farm Bloc Powerful

Of the many pressure groups working against Mr. Henderson, and indirectly seeking inflationary price advances, the Farm Bloc is probably the most powerful. Mr. Henderson's uncompromising opposition was a principal barrier in their path. This and similar groups have fanned popular hostility against the anti-inflationary OPA curbs, underlining its many mistakes, and getting the benefit of widespread reaction against wartime discomforts.

Now Senator Thomas announces plans for a culminating Farm Bloc drive to revise the parity-payment formula which would add $1,000,000,000 or more to the cost of living and probably set off corresponding wage demands. Senators and Representatives from the farm states will meet here with leaders of the big farm organizations to chart their program for the new Congress, Mr. Thomas announced. Principal item on the agenda, he forecast, will be renewal of the parity revision fight. Mr. Henderson, who was one of the principal antagonists of the revision, will no longer head OPA when the fight starts.

It is highly questionable whether this drive can be stopped, in the present mood of Congress and the public, observers here believe. Though Eastern consumers will rally round the Administration to a considerable degree, it is questionable how effective this support will be. It was this same fight which led President Roosevelt to announce his "unalterable" opposition to tampering with the fair-exchange formula. Mr. Roosevelt's previous fight, supported by Mr. Henderson, which accounted for much of the odium heaped on Mr. Henderson's head in Congress, resulted in a compromise, representing a partial Farm Bloc victory. A provision was inserted that farm-labor costs be considered in setting ceiling prices on raw and processed farm products.

In a Fabulous Part of the New World



Philip Gendreau; H. Armstrong Roberts; James Sawders

South American Food and Resources Vital to Victory and Reconstruction

Upper right: Argentine wheat elevators, filled and overflowing, are shown. Shortage of shipping and closing of European markets has built up huge surpluses. Argentina is burning corn for fuel. Cattle and sheep of the Argentine, bottom, roam the pampas by the millions. The circular inset is cacao growing in Brazil. Inside the pod are many seeds, from which are ground cocoa and chocolate. Cotton pickers, middle right, in Brazil, and the gatherer of natural rubber of the Amazon Valley, upper left, are shown, reminders of South America's numerous important raw materials.

South American Food Ready To Flow to World's Needy

Continued from Page 1

mal diet. A Czech, Greek, Netherlander, and Norwegian related similar deficiencies in their homelands.

The food-rich Western Hemisphere can do more now to relieve this suffering in Axis-ravaged lands, since direct armed action has been shouldered away from the Americas.

Just as North America is an arsenal producing weapons beyond the reach of large-scale Axis bombing, so South America can intensify the production of food without fear of having its fields seared by flames of war.

As meat herds in war areas dwindle to the vanishing point, Argentine meat growers call attention to their 33,000,000 head of beef cattle, 50,000,000 sheep, and 5,000,000 pigs. These herds roam the pampas while civilians even in the United States are coming to view old-fashioned pork chops and steaks as rare delicacies. In Nazi-occupied Europe, such things have long soared beyond the pocketbook reach of all but a favored few.

South America's food production, even without the stimulus of war demands and postwar prospects, is so great that Herbert Hoover recently listed it as a major source of supply for feeding the postwar world.

Mr. Lehman in Washington is looking to South America for wheat, corn, meat, tropical nuts rich in food oils, and a host of other products now desperately needed in Europe and Asia.

Two dams presently hold back the nourishing tide of South American food. One is the shortage of ships. The other is Nazi occupation of impoverished lands.

North Africa provides the first large-scale opportunity for the United Nations to feed an area formerly under Axis domination. For some time food has been reaching Greece, but it has to pass through German hands, and goes in limited amounts.

South America is prepared and eager to provide as much food as North Africa needs.

Burning Corn

Argentina is currently burning about 3,000,000 metric tons of corn a year in place of coal imports that have been cut nine-tenths.

Even so, upwards of 7,500,000 tons are left over and the Argentines eat only about 2,000,000 tons, according to the Foreign Commerce Weekly. Cornfields are being turned into pastures. Britain, chief customer for Argentine meat, has contracted for the entire current output. Some of this will undoubtedly go to North Africa.

Wheat garnered from the Argentine pampas has overflowed available storage space, and is stacked outdoors under canvas, or fed cattle. The current surplus is in the neighborhood of 5,000,000 metric tons.

Butter and cheese are export items of increasing importance in South America. Sellers in Brazil and Argentina have lines out for a share in the $5,000,000 set aside by Washington for initial lease-lend aid to North Africa. This is the forerunner of expenditures estimated up to $60,000,000. Reports coming by way of London disclose more draining of foodstuffs from French Africa than had been supposed. Argentine butter stocks are rising to meet the demand. More than 22,000,000 pounds were exported in the first seven months of 1942, or nearly half again the prewar average for a whole year.

Brazil Has Big Prospects

In terms of immediately exportable wheat, corn, meat, and dairy products, Argentina exceeds all other South American countries, including Brazil. The Brazilians have tremendous possibilities in the development of food exports. Once sugar was the principal export. More recently Brazil has concentrated on coffee and nonfoods, chiefly cotton.

An immediate test for Brazil is the solution of an acute internal problem in distributing food from surplus areas to deficit areas. The disruption of coastal shipping has cut off the food-rich south from the north, which alternates between arid terrain and jungle.

A Food Supply Division in the Inter-American Office at Washington, under direction of James D. LeCren, is designed to help Brazil and other American countries. The Departments of State, Commerce, and Agriculture are collaborating, in addition to the War Shipping Administration. The latter holds the key position, since Brazil has food of its own and only needs more coastal ships.

More "Tappers"; More Food

Special attention is being given to the feeding of rubber tappers in northern Brazil. By the end of 1943 it is expected that the population in rubber districts of the Amazon Valley will be doubled by the coming of 100,000 workers, and more food is imperative.

During the war, Brazil is going all-out to produce the raw materials of victory most needed—raw rubber, manganese, industrial diamonds. The United States is spending about $200,000,000 a year in collaboration with Brazil.

Looking ahead, Brazil is potentially a great exporter of foodstuffs, especially when its own industries are turning out more farm machinery as a result of steel plants now being built with United States aid.

Production of cocoa, a mainstay of Army fare and now severely limited to civilians in the United States, is being stimulated in Brazil.

Elsewhere in Latin America, the food situation does not admit of large-scale exports to Europe—unless the United States decides to forego Central American bananas and other tropical specialties when there are again enough ships to carry them.

Artillery Paces Russian Attack; Flaws in Nazi Tactics Seen

Continued from Page 1

offensive around Stalingrad the Germans already have lost twice as many guns as the Italians did at Caporetta, about 2,000 tanks, and now the army depots at Boguchar and Tali have fallen into Russian hands intact.

But it seems that the German High Command only has to press a button and new masses of tanks and guns arrive from the rear. The Germans in general seem reckless of losses of matériel. One Red Army officer told me that he had seen Germans making fortifications with mechanical excavators under artillery fire.

Dozens of these immense machines were destroyed daily in one sector, but more kept arriving until the defense works were finished.

Territory Put First

In one sector of the northwestern front the Germans had the choice of withdrawing their defense line or staying in bogs. They preferred to stay in the bogs and brought a special line of mechanical pumps from Germany so the soldiers could just manage to live in the oozing holes.

Thus the Germans seem to care nothing and spare nothing in human life and machinery, but the loss of a few yards of territory throws whole divisions into convulsions.

Hitler tells his men that the loss of Rzhev would be equal to the loss of half of Berlin. Numerous German garrisons surrounded the area of Velikie-Luki and are slowly being destroyed, but the German Command does not allow them to try to break out.

Supplies Not Endless

This almost morbid fear of losing ground when the German border is so remote behind an endless line of fortifications—isn't this the organic defect in planning a war to which the Soviets referred more than once?

German material sources are not endless—the Soviets estimate that United Nations production of aircraft exceeds the Axis by 300 per cent and tanks by 200 per cent.

The present offensives show further that the loss of territory in the summer and autumn did not weaken the Soviets materially or morally, and were not of an extent sufficient to affect the strength of the Red Army, while the substantial number of prisoners taken in the past few weeks show some sort of reaction inside the ranks of the German and vassal armies.

During the last winter campaign people said that a thousand Germans had to be killed before 10 would surrender—this is no longer the case.

All the recent successful operations of the Red Army bear out the dictum of Premier Stalin who today celebrates his sixty-third birthday—"Artillery is the god of modern war."

In the middle Don as at Stalingrad Soviet guns struck the main blow, while the infantry and tanks merely pressed the advantage.

The Germans built a sort of Chinese wall from ice along the Don with enormous thickness, but Soviet guns cleared the way after a few concerted volleys.

China Rated as Big Stake In New Drive in Burma

Continued from Page 1

most suitable for military operations.

Last spring the Japanese only just succeeded in occupying this Province and with it the important port of Akyab before rains broke to render the movement almost impossible.

This time General Wavell is taking the initiative and is naturally utilizing the best time of year for doing so. Akyab isn't the only important port, but it has an excellent airdrome which is the nearest airfield to India. It is almost certain that the recent raid on Calcutta started from this airdrome.

An Important Airdrome

If General Wavell succeeds in retaking Akyab, he will not only have obliterated a source of annoyance but he will have obtained an important airdrome from which to operate deeper into hostile territory.

The war nowadays is not unlike a game of golf. In this particular case Chittagong is the first tee and Kayab the first hole. If General Wavell succeeds in downing his putt at Akyab, he will have to move to the next tee for his second drive.

Not having played on this course myself I don't know exactly where the next hole lies—but I anticipate that it will require a lofty drive over the Arakan range of mountains which separate the coastal province from the valley of Irrawaddy.

Two Passes Over Range

The point arises whether an advance from Chittagong to Akyab may not itself be threatened by a Japanese advance over the mountains.

This danger is not as great as it looks on small-scale maps because there are only two passes—many thousands of feet high—which cross the Arakan range.

The limitation imposed by these two means of movement make a threat from the east fairly easy to deal with. I know that there are people who anticipate a full-scale Japanese invasion of India.

I don't share this fear. The Japanese are too stretched out already to run the risk. They are losing more ships than they can replace; and I don't believe they can support in Burma a force large enough to be a real menace to India.

China Under New Threat

If Gandhi had been able to be a greater help to the Japanese from within, they might have been able to do with a small force what I am confident can now only be successfully accomplished by an army of a size they haven't the means to support so far from home.

Their more likely line of action is to attack their weaker foe—China—by the backdoor through Burma toward Chungking, which they are already doing.

Another check on too venturesome policy westward through Burma is the Russian success against the Germans on the Don. Vladivostok in the Russian maritime province, Siberia, is only 600 miles from Tokyo, and Russia may in future have more time to attend to Far Eastern affairs.

Montgomery Supplied By U. S. Air Squadron

By the Associated Press

Cairo, Dec. 21

A United States Air Force troop transport squadron is playing a big part in keeping Lieut. Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British Eighth Army supplied as it continues its hot pursuit of the broken Afrika Korps in the Western Desert.

Daily the fleet of great weight-carrying planes leaves here loaded with hundreds of tons of bombs and other munitions, food and gasoline, for the trip of almost 1,000 miles to the combat zone west of El Agheila, in Libya.

The huge planes land close behind the advancing British troops and deliver their vital supplies. Then, loaded with wounded, they wheel and fly back.

Head of C. I. O. Presents Program For Mobilization of Manpower

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, submitted a program for "total mobilization" to Paul V. McNutt, Manpower Commissioner, yesterday.

Mr. Murray proposed "complete correlation of the activities of those agencies which have jurisdiction over procurement, the issuance of contracts and disposition of raw materials with those of the Manpower Commission."

Other points were: Full use of available manpower, such as women, Negroes, an all racial groups; adequate protection for workers whose right to leave particular jobs or areas is restricted; protection for workers transferred from one job or area to another; labor participation in questions of drafting workers from war jobs to the armed forces; expansion of the U. S. Employment Service and labor participation in its operation, and national minimum standards of social security for all workers.

11,000 U. S. Indians In Fighting Forces

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—More than 11,000 of the United States' 400,000 Indians entered the fighting forces, the Interior Department's Indian Service reported today.

Even greater numbers have left the reservations for civilian war work and the result has been "a shortage of manpower on the reservation," Commissioner John Collier said.

Now, he added, "Indian women have learned to drive tractors and trucks, repair heavy automotive equipment, work in laundries and power plants, and assist in the cattle and sheep round-ups."

King to Radiocast On Christmas Day

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP) — King George will radiocast a message to the British people at home and throughout the Empire on Christmas Day, it was announced today at Buckingham Palace.

The radiocast will be heard in the United States at 10 a. m., eastern war time.

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Plight of European Jews Analyzed in Allied Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—A résumé of the ever-worsening conditions among the 5,000,000 Jews in Nazi-occupied Europe, climaxed by the declaration that the entire racial group faces a campaign of systematic extermination, has been released simultaneously in New York and London by the United Nations Information Offices in each city.

The report, issued a day after Russia's special pledge of punishment for the perpetrators of such crimes and three days after the United States had joined with other United Nations governments in a vigorous condemnation of the persecutions and pledge of retribution, describes, country by country, the mounting tempo of Nazi anti-Semitism.

Novel methods of mass execution by electrocution and lethal gas have been employed in Poland, the report states, adding that the systematic extermination campaign early evidenced in Poland has now been extended to other nations. The committee holds that recent news compels the conclusion that some Nazi leaders are determined to continue the reign of terror "until the Jews have been wiped off the face of Europe."

Measures Intensified

"In the middle of the year," the foreword declares, "it became known that measures of extermination against Jewish communities were being intensified. Reports from various and unquestionable sources confirmed that Jews were being deported from their homes and sent to concentration camps in other countries, notably Poland, in ever-increasing numbers, and that a large proportion of them were being put to death by methods utterly foreign to any known standards of human behavior."

The United Nations Information Bureau in New York and the Inter-Allied Information Committee in London operate as publicity and information centers for the Governments of Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Britain, Greece, India, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, South Africa, Yugoslavia, and the Danish and French National Committees.

Reviewing country by country the persecution now said to be carried on with "Continent-wide consistency," the United Nations document report that anti-Jewish activities throughout France have been intensified since the seizure of Unoccupied France. It adds, however, that the French people have "reacted violently against these measures," missing no chance to show resentment and help the persecuted.

Persecution Continued

"Persecution of the Jews continued in Belgium, the Netherlands, and Denmark, despite unpopularity of the measures, while most of Norway's Jews are said to have been sent to concentration camps in Toensberg and Poland," it records.

Shooting of Jews is so common in Czechoslovakia, the report continues, that it no longer occasions comment, while in Yugoslavia, 99 per cent of the country's Jews and those who had sought refuge there from other nations are now exterminated. In Greece, the Jews are being rounded up for deportation to ghettos to be set up in Crete, the report adds. Turning finally to Poland, the document charges that the German authorities have made all Jews there, whether native or refugee, the object of special persecution.

"The Germans have, in fact, transformed Poland into one vast center for murdering Jews, not only those of Polish nationality but those of other European nationalities also," it concludes.

King Names Jemmett For Dual Post In St. Pierre-Miquelon

OTTAWA, Dec. 21 (AP)—Appointment of Lieut. D. E. Foulkes Jemmett, to the dual post of Vice-Consul for Canada and Naval Liaison Officer at St. Pierre-Miquelon was announced Dec. 17 by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King.

As Vice-Consul, Lieutenant Jemmett succeeds G. C. Eberts who recently returned to a post in the External Affairs. The Naval Liaison post is a new one.

Since early this year St. Pierre-Miquelon, French island possession off the south coast of Newfoundland, has been in the hands of the Fighting French and now is governed by an administrator, Alain Savary, former French naval officer appointed by the French National Committee in London.

Because of the growing importance of the naval station in the island, it was considered by the Canadian Government that there should be a Naval Liaison Officer there and the post of Vice-Consul was combined with Naval Liaison when a successor was appointed to Mr. Eberts.

Churchman Cites Pacifist Trend

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. F. Ernest Johnson, Executive Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, said yesterday there exists a pacifist movement of "tremendous strength" in Protestant churches throughout the nation and asserted it has made "many of the Protestant bodies uncertain and even ambiguous in their testimony concerning war."

The Rev. Mr. Johnson, also professor of education at Teachers College, Columbia University, told a conference of delegates of the United Synagogue of America:

"Thus far it has been impossible for religious leaders in America to agree on an answer to the question, what is the status of religion in this war? The confusion has, I think, been much greater among Protestants than among any other group."

He added that it was "not a question of national loyalty, but rather one of ethical philosophy. In the perspective of history it may appear that this conflict, which, I am sure, is not unknown in the Jewish community, may be seen as having its salutary effect."

Paying the Way to Victory

Form V-2
U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

STATEMENT OF VICTORY TAX WITHHELD
By Employer
(EMPLOYEE'S RECEIPT)

Calendar Year 1943

INSTRUCTIONS TO EMPLOYER

Prepare this form in duplicate for each employee from whom Victory Tax has been withheld. Furnish original to employee. (See Instructions for Return of Victory Tax Withheld, Form V-1.) Forward duplicate with Return of Victory Tax Withheld, Form V-1, for the fourth quarter of the year (or with the employer's final return, if filed at an earlier date).

INSTRUCTIONS TO EMPLOYEE

This is your receipt for Victory Tax withheld. You should keep it for use in preparing your income and Victory Tax return for 1943, and as evidence of tax withheld.

EMPLOYEE TO WHOM PAID

(Print full name of employee, home address, and social security number, if any. If employee is a married woman, name of husband should also be furnished)

EMPLOYER BY WHOM PAID

(Name and address of employer)

STATEMENT OF VICTORY TAX WITHHELD

Wages and other remuneration paid during the calendar year 1943, or, if for less than the full calendar year, from ..... to ..... $.....

Amount of tax withheld ..... $.....

16—31307-1

Form V-1
U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

UNITED STATES
RETURN OF VICTORY TAX WITHHELD
For Quarter Ended ....., 194.... (See Instructions)

I swear (or affirm) that I have examined this return, that it is made in good faith, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief all entries made herein, and completion in each schedule or statement attached and made a part hereof, are true, correct, and complete, and in accordance with the law and regulations applicable hereto.

(Signed) .....

(Title) .....
(Owner, president, partner, member, etc. (See Instructions))

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ..... day of ....., 194...

(Signature and title of officer administering oath)

1. Total amount of Victory Tax withheld from wages and other remuneration during quarter... $.....
2. Adjustment for discrepancies in prior returns... .....
3. Total Victory Tax withheld (If paid by check or money order, make payable to Collector of Internal Revenue) $.....

SPACE BELOW FOR USE OF COLLECTOR

4. Penalty..... $.....
5. Interest..... .....
6. Total..... $.....

CASHIER'S STAMP

Date Quarter Marked:

Number List No.:

(Type or print in above space employer's name and address of principal place of business)

16—31309-1

Associated Press

Axis Defeat a Matter of Deduction

Here are the blanks which will be used in connection with the Victory Tax to be collected in 1943. Above is a copy of the blank which employers will use to notify employees of the amount of tax withheld from their earnings. Below is a copy of the return to be filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue by the employer.

Military Adds To Restricted Areas in East

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—A number of prohibited zones are added to one already in existence and 149 inland restricted areas are created in Public Proclamation No. 3 issued by Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding the Eastern Defense Command and First Army.

General Drum declared in issuing the proclamation Saturday that it provided additional protetion for vital sensitive installations.

It places restrictions on bridges, viaducts, tunnels, railroad centers, motor freight areas, airports, harbar facilities, dams and reservoirs, while altering locations and extents of particular zones established under proclamation No. 2, issued Sept. 7.

In addition, the proclamation lays down strict rules governing persons in such areas, providing penalties for vandalism and unlawful possession in respect to military proclamations issued with federal authority.

Under it, no person in any restricted zone may possess bombs, explosives, radio transmitting sets, codes, ciphers, pictures, sketches, drawings, or maps of military installations and equipment or like articles without authorization by competent military authority.

The Eastern Military Area was established by Proclamation No. 1 which dealt with the dimout. The prohibited and restricted zones, consisting mainly of camps, posts and vital defense plants, were made definite by the second proclamation.

Railroad Business Of India Jumps Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Diversion of freight and passenger traffic from the railways of India to highways and waterways was recently discussed by the Transport Advisory Council, United States Department of Commerce reports said.

Ton-miles operations on the broad gauge system during the fiscal year ended March 31 last, increased 28 per cent as compared with the last prewar year. The number of passengers carried in this period topped the total in any previous year in excess of 20,000,000.

Gross earnings by railways from frieght traffic during 1941 totaled $234,425,979, and earnings from passenger traffic amounted to $126,221,878.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

London

London (auspices First, Seventh, and Ninth Church): Stoll Picture Theater, Kingsway, W. C. 2, 3 p. m., Feb. 7.

Surrey

Croydon: Church Building, Dingwall Road, 3 p. m., Jan. 17. (Note change of date.)

United States

Arizona

Phoenix: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 27.

California

Los Angeles (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 30.

Los Angeles (Eighteenth Church): Church Edifice, Forty-ninth Street and South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Dec. 28.

Pasadena (First Church): Pasadena Civic Auditorium, Green Street at Garfield Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 28.

San Diego (Second Church): First Methodist Church, Ninth and C Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 29.

San Francisco (auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist): Civic Auditorium, 2:30 p. m., Dec. 27.

Georgia

Rome: DeSoto Theater, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 27.

New Mexico

Clovis: Clovis Public School Library, 2 p. m., Dec. 29.

Exchange Student Knowledge Of Europe Offered Lehman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—A proposal that Herbert H. Lehman, Federal Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, tap for his global undertaking the knowledge of international problems gained by the thousands of American and foreign students who have received exchange fellowships through the Institute of International Education, today had brought "favorable" response from Mr. Lehman to Dr. Stephen Duggan, president of the Institute. Dr. Duggan put the case of the fellowship list before Mr. Lehman in a letter which reviewed the 20 years in which the Institute had sent more than 2,000 students on scholarships to European countries, and brought nearly as many more from abroad.

Of the American fellows, he wrote that "some went to countries that have since become enemy countries, such as Germany, Italy and Hungary; some went to countries that have tried to remain democracies, such as France, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia."

"No one received a scholarship who was not a college graduate," his letter continued. "In addition to studying his particular subject in the European university, he was expected to familiarize himself with the culture and civilization of the country. This he could do because no one was awarded a scholarship who did not have a working knowledge of the language of the country to which he went. . . .

"As the average American student graduates at 22, and we have sent no one to Europe since 1939, these men and women now vary in age from 25 to 40. They form a pool of ability and experience which is at your disposal in the selection of qualified personnel to serve you in this important work."

As for the foreign exchange students, Dr. Duggan stressed to Mr. Lehman, who resigned as Governor of New York to take the Federal post, that while studying here, these fellows not only learned the language and institutions of America, but "the great majority returned to their countries admirers and friends of our country."

"When you undertake your great task in Europe," his letter urged, "it will be necessary to have the assistance of nationals familiar with our way of life and our conception of freedom, justice and tolerance. Again may I point out that there will be at your disposal a body of young people with a knowledge of English and an experience that will probably be of great value in realizing your objectives."

Copies of the Lehman letter sent to leaders in the international picture brought enthusiastic response, Dr. Duggan said, in endorsers who included Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, L. M. Mitchell, of the American Red Cross; Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan, Inc.; Walter A. Jessup, president of The Carnegie Corporation; Ruth F. Woodsmall, general secretary of the World's Young Women's Christian Association; Guy E. Snavely, executive director of the Association of American Colleges; Samuel H. Church, president of The Carnegie Institute, and Maj. Gen. Frank Ross McCoy, president of the Foreign Policy Association.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on Jan. 3, 17, 31; Feb. 7, 21.

Eastern States

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Jan. 3, 17; Feb. 7, 21.

New York

New York—Eleventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Jan. 3, 17.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Jan. 3, 17; Feb. 7, 21.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc on Jan. 3; Feb. 28.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc on Jan 3, 17; Feb. 7, 21.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc on Jan. 3, 17, 31; Feb. 7, 21.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1360kc, on Jan. 3; Feb. 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc on Jan. 3, 17, 31; Feb. 7, 21.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CKY, 990kc, on Jan. 3.

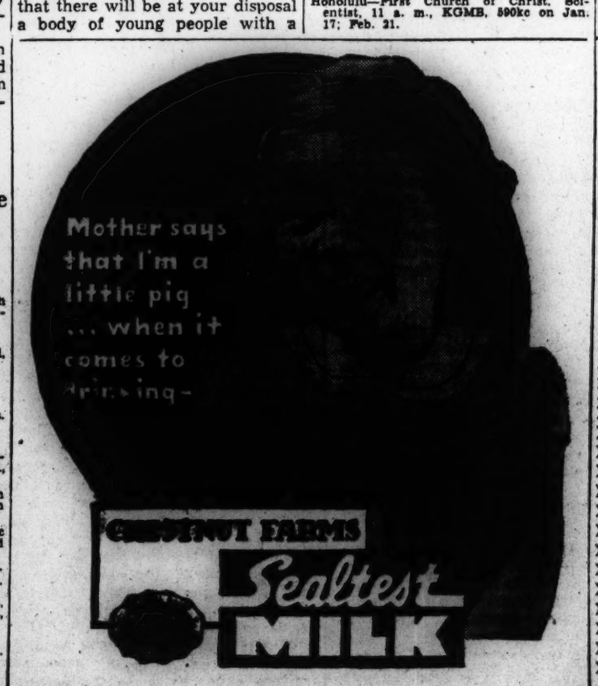
Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc on Dec. 27; Jan. 10, 24; Feb. 7, 21.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc on Jan. 17; Feb. 21.



High Officials LaudHouston's Gifts to Navy

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 21 (AP)—Frank Knox, Jesse Jones, Sam Rayburn, several admirals and the Governor of Texas merge today in a patriotic carnival celebrating this city's $70,000,000 pledge of vengeance for the men of the lost Cruiser Houston.

Eight ships slide down the ways of two shipyards and Secretary of Commerce Jones will present a certificate to Secretary of the Navy Knox that $70,000,000 — maybe more—had been raised to build another Houston.

The original ship of this name went down in the South Pacific months ago when the Japanese moved into the Netherlands East Indies. In 21 days the citizens of Houston have bought war bonds far more than enough to finance the building of another.

The Cruiser figures to cost around $36,500,000, and the surplus millions present a problem to those ramrodding the drive. Secretary Knox suggested that along with the Cruiser, several destroyers could be built with the money.

The day's program included launching of the Liberty ship James Madison, at the Houston Shipyards before dawn; inspection of the Brown Shipbuilding Corporation yards by Secretaries Knox and Jones, Speaker of the House Say Rayburn and Gov. Coke Stevenson; award of the Army-Navy "E" to the Brown Shipbuilding workers, and launching of seven naval vessels they have built.

The big check will be presented tonight.

Secretary Knox came in by Navy Sam Rayburn and Gov. Coke Steplane Sunday, a few hours after Secretary Jones arrived in his home city. He praised this city's patriotism in proving more than 1,000 volunteers some months ago to take the place of the crew on the lost Houston.

"Money doesn't mean everything," Secretary Knox said, "but lives do."

Two of the Navy ships to go down the ways are Destroyer Escorts named in honor of Texas boys who gave all for their country, Ellis Judson Keith and Fred K. Moore. Sponsors of the ships will be their mothers, Mrs. E. J. Keith and Mrs. F. K. Moore.

High-ranking officers here for the ceremonies include Rear Admiral Frank T. Leighton, Commandant of the Eighth Naval District, New Orleans, and Rear Admiral Alfred E Montgomery, Commandant of the Naval Air Station at Corpus Christi.

Britain Increasing Its Plastic Buttons

WASHINGTON — Production of plastic buttons to replace metal buttons for military uniforms and "utility" clothing is increasing in the United Kingdom, according to trade reports reaching the Department of Commerce.

One factory is producing 100,000,000 buttons annually and expects to triple production. A machine recently installed produces 5,760 buttons an hour. The buttons are durable and retain their finish indefinitely.

Venezuela to Open Its Doors To Colonization After War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARACAS—A large scale post-war immigration program is being planned by the Venezuelan Government through its Institute of Immigration and Colonization, it has been revealed by Rodolfo Rojas, Minister of Agriculture.

Intensive studies of communications problems, climatic conditions, irrigation and soil structure are being made by the Ministry, Señor Rojas said, with a view to encouraging the establishment of farming communities. The Institution plans to attract immigrants by land grants, building of modern homes, furnishing of agricultural implements and in some cases cash allotments.

Señor Rojas said that conditions in Venezula are potentially more favorable for immigration than in most other Western Hemisphere nations. Because previous governments had discouraged immigration during the past 50 years the nation's 912,050 square kilometers contain less than 4,000,000 inhabitants.

Areas Now Uninhabited

One half of the nation is comprised of the State of Bolivar and the two Federal Territories, Delta Amacuro and Amazonas. Although these areas offer a variety of climatic conditions ranging from the tropical to the cool, they are practically uninhabited. The State of Bolivar with its 238,000 square kilometers has only 99,000 inhabitants. These are mostly concentrated in Ciudad Bolivar and other Orinoco River population centers.

The Amazonas Territory with its 175,750 square kilometers has only 60,300 inhabitants. The fertile Delta Amacuro at the mouth of the Orinoco has 42,200 square kilometers and only 26,000 inhabitants. In all, the three areas have 453,950 square kilometers and 185,700 people; an average of about two and three-quarter square kilometers for every person.

Señor Rojas pointed out that the sparsely settled North American State of Arizona, by comparison, has a population of six persons per square kilometer and is 22 times as densely populated as these tremendous Venezuelan regions.

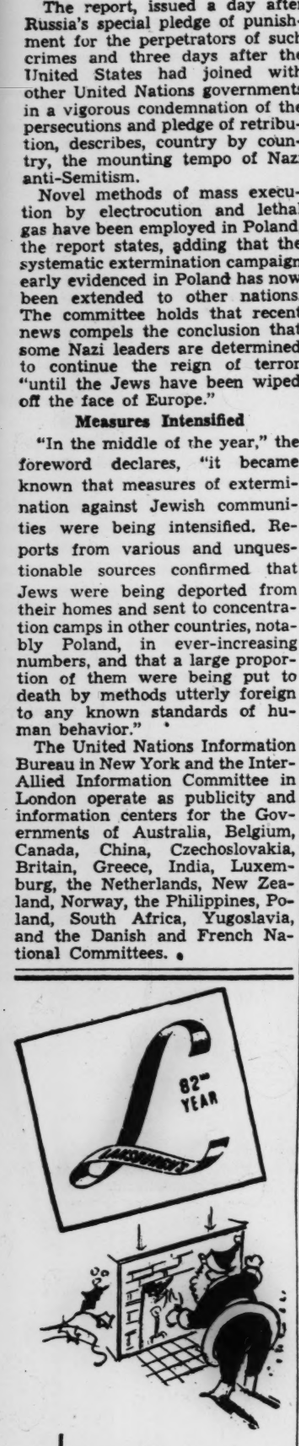
Obstacles to Settlement

Heretofore, in addition to a lack of government policy aiding immigrants, principal obstacles to settlement of foreign groups in Venezuela were the lack of international communications, school, hospitals and sanitary facilities. Since 1936, however, the Government has been extending roads into every state of the nation and has built several thousand schools.

The Government of president Medina is now in the second year of a public works program totalling 500,000,000 Bolivares, or about $150,000,000.

"After the war," Señor Rojas said, "Venezuela will be a prodigiously growing country offering such possibilities for individual initiative as the world has seldom known; at any rate, since that other young giant, the United States, began to expand so rapidly in 1865."

Señor Rojas pointed out that in addition to its agricultural potentialities Venezuela offers interesting opportunities to industry. The nation has huge independent coal, cement and magnesite deposits, is veined with a number of navigable rivers including the 1,500 mile Orinoco, and has numerous waterfalls which could supply hydroelectric power.



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Season's Greetings

At Christmas time we realize more than ever how much it means to have the friendship and and good will of folks like you—and so we thank you again and extend our best wishes for Christmas and the New Year.

the Palais Royal
G STREET AT ELEVENTH
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Home Forum

Righteousness Assures Freedom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE thirty-first chapter of the book bearing his name, Jeremiah the prophet, referring to the restoration of Israel, urged the people: **"Hear the word of the Lord, O ye nations, and declare it in the isles afar off, and say, He that scattered Israel will gather him, and keep him, as a shepherd doth his flock. For the Lord hath redeemed Jacob, and ransomed him from the hand of him that was stronger than he. Therefore they shall come and sing in the height of Zion, and shall flow together to the goodness of the Lord, for wheat, and for wine, and for oil, and for the young of the flock and of the herd: and their soul shall be as a watered garden; and they shall not sorrow any more at all."**

Great fear and anxiety are being expressed at the present moment because of the immediate threat to the oil and wheat reserves in certain quarters of the globe, and viewed from a purely material point of view, such fears may appear to be justified.

Christian Science, however, given to humanity through the spiritual insight of its inspired Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy, offers to the troubled and disquieted thought comforting assurance that evil purposes can be thwarted through diligent and unswerving effort to grasp, through prayer and deep consecration, the spiritual import of the Scriptures. As one strives conscientiously to acquire this understanding, one may demonstrate the truth throughout one's daily experiences.

* * *

On page 589 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy defines "Jacob" in the spiritual sense as follows: **"Inspiration; the revelation of Science, in which the so-called material senses yield to the spiritual sense of Life and Love;"** and again, on page 592 of the same volume she defines "oil" as **"consecration; charity; gentleness; prayer; heavenly inspiration."**

In the struggle to defend human rights and property, nations and peoples are prone to accept without challenge the suggestion that the evil modes and practices expressed by those lending themselves as instruments of carnality and brutality are real and powerful; and, if not alert to their own mental condition, may admit resentment against the forces of evil. Through the light which Christian Science brings to bear upon the Scriptures, however, humanity is gradually recognizing that the many declarations regarding the omnipotence and omnipresence of God, good, found in the Old as well as in the New Testament are vitalizing, ever-available truths which the prophets discerned and which Christ Jesus revealed. And his immediate followers consistently availed themselves of and proved these truths, leaving for humanity positive assurance that all who believe or understand the truth, in all time, shall do likewise.

* * *

The Master, Christ Jesus, who knew more about spiritual law and its power over evil than all others who have ever lived, gave in that discourse commonly referred to as the Sermon on the Mount clear and definite instructions as to how all manner of evil should be dealt with. He declared (Matthew 5:43-45): **"Ye have heard that it hath been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbour, and hate thine enemy. But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you; that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven."** This command, especially at the present moment, may seem to be beyond human ability to fulfill, but humbly and obediently following his advice and earnestly striving to acquire and express the spiritual qualities of "consecration; charity; gentleness; prayer; heavenly inspiration," one will prove, not only for himself, but proportionately for all humanity that the efforts of evil to overthrow good are powerless, and that the wellsprings of spiritual oil cannot be devastated or wrested from the understanding that God, divine Love, is the source and substance of all supply.

* * *

Present circumstances demand the adoption of human methods of defense against aggression. Let us co-operate in this work with the utmost zeal, but let us strive earnestly to maintain through all the roar and din of battle, within our individual consciousness that better way repeatedly outlined by the Master and upheld and supported by the teachings of Christian Science, whereby the permanent peace referred to by the prophet Isaiah will be assuredly fulfilled (Isaiah 2:4): **"He shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people: and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."**

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish)

Benediction

Just once, the lusty organ of the night
Is silent. Far beyond the rim of light
The great winds range at will, the thundering bars
Of music echoing among the stars.

Out of the burdened quiet, and the dark,
Out of the mother cloud, straight to the arc
Of light, the tattered children whirl, and cling
Against the yellow window, whispering

Cotton-muted, hushed, and soft, and slow,
The sleepy benediction of the snow.

BIANCA BRADBURY

What other such gift!

A young man starting overseas a few weeks before the first world war began was given, by a friend, a copy of the Christian Science textbook,

SCIENCE AND HEALTH with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy

He was not a student of Christian Science, but he knew of what it had done for the friend and some others, and that the subject was attracting wide attention.

Through his first two weeks' study of the book that summer, he was healed of a chronic disease, and—although war was then beginning in the country where he was—found "the peace that passeth all understanding."

Later, in his military service, the teachings of the book continually protected and strengthened him; and they have since gone on helping him increasingly in every department of his experience.

Many a like story could be told of the giving of this book by friend to friend. Its priceless values are of course for all men, and its author refers to the millions who are ready to receive them.

Surely here is a gift worthy of consideration!

In Various Editions

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, is available in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in blue, brown, or black morocco leather at $5; with thumb index, $7.50. It may be had also in other editions. It can be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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Publishers' Agent
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Catalog describing all the writings of Mary Baker Eddy sent upon request.

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE GREAT HORNED OWL": *A Water Color by Frank W. Benson*

FRANK WESTON BENSON is an eminent Boston artist who was born in Salem in 1862. During his career, he has been both student and instructor at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts School. He paints in oil and water color, and he has achieved widespread popularity as an etcher.

As painter, Frank Benson has executed murals and made portraits and still-lifes. His style shows elements of realism and Impressionism. He has preserved in portraiture the atmosphere of the Genteel Tradition.

Water color is a medium to which painters of New England have been especially attentive. John Singer Sargent, Winslow Homer, Dodge Macknight have all been pioneers in aquarelle; all three evolved techniques in which they expressed themselves with clarity, directness, and sometimes with feeling. Mr. Benson has carried on the tradition cultivated by his artistic confrères.

He is an enthusiastic huntsman and he has had opportunities to study birds and their distinguishing traits from direct observation. Sometimes he portrays them in flight as they are silhouetted against the sky. His literal brush records the typical pose and line of movement with remarkable exactness. Sometimes he depicts the birds at close view in repose. This horned owl, poised on a branch, shows how Mr. Benson's water-color brush achieves the mass of the owl's form as well as the soft texture of the plumage.

DOROTHY ADLOW

A Speck in the Blue Pacific

WHEN THE STEWARD announced we were nearing Midway I saw at first merely the brilliant emerald lagoon with a white fringe of breakers and no land. Our ship had a slight rocking motion and we soon passed through the clouds previously so far beneath us. The entire silhouette of the plane was outlined in full size on a white cloud just before we dove into it. The air was much warmer and the pressure heavy. . . . I heard a sharp whistling. The plane rocked and canted sharply so that the horizon was atilt as we banked and swayed. How tiny Midway looked as we swept downward in great swoops. I saw the three irregular islands of glistening white and green shrubs set in the emerald lagoon—the whole ringed by wide lines of white surf breaking ceaselessly upon the circular enclosing reef. The . . . ship at the lead-pencil wharf—the red dredge as large as a thumb-nail—the floating crane—the straight pipe lines of the dredges—the lighters and buoys and breakwater—could these represent the vast engineering harbor works of which I had heard so much? . . . Yonder were some inch-long roofs of corrugated iron—a pair of toy wind-mills with water tanks like thimbles—hairpin radio towers and that little V-shaped building, which was perhaps the hotel. Many a model village have I seen, with its toy houses made of matchwood, but never one so minute as Midway appeared, cradled in the blue Pacific, as we circled there above it.

With each closer sweep of our swift descent the details took size, the whistling sound became a shriek and the soapy-green waters of the lagoon seemed to rush toward us. We skimmed along the surface, our step cut a shower of spray, and like a sea-bird, almost with a sigh, the ship settled comfortably in the water and came to a stop. Then it was that we became small, like Alice in Wonderland, and all the previously petty objects about us assumed their greater size, and even the lagoon, recently shaped like a small flounder, became a great lake in which we floated. We taxied to a floating dock, to which our plane was to be moored, while we took a tender to a high pier.—From "Over and Above Our Pacific," by CHARLES MCKEW PARR. (New York: Whole World.)

LA JUSTICIA ASEGURA LA LIBERTAD

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN EL CAPÍTULO treinta y uno del libro que lleva su nombre, el profeta Jeremías, refiriéndose a la restauración de Israel, amonesta a la gente: "Escuchad el oráculo de Jehová, oh naciones, anunciadlo también a las islas lejanas, y decid: El que esparció a Israel, le recogerá, le guardará, como el pastor a su grey. Porque Jehová ha rescatado a Jacob, y le ha redimido de mano de una más fuerte que él. Vendrán pues, y cantarán sobre la cumbre de Sión: fluirán como un rio hacia la beneficencia de Jehová, hacia el trigo, y el vino, y el aceite, y las crías del rebaño y de la vacada: y será su alma como un jardín bien regado, y nunca más tendrán dolor."

Gran temor y ansiedad existen en el presente momento por la inmediata amenaza a las reservas de aceite y de trigo en ciertas partes del globo, y, considerados desde un punto de vista puramente material, tales temores pudieran ser justificados.

Sin embargo, la Ciencia Cristiana, que fué dada a la humanidad por la intuición espiritual de su inspirada Descubridora y Fundadora, Mary Baker Eddy, ofrece al pensamiento atribulado e inquieto, la seguridad consoladora de que los propósitos del mal pueden ser frustrados con el esfuerzo firme y diligente de entender, por medio de la oración y una profunda consagración, el significado espiritual de las Escrituras. Cuando uno se esfuerza concienzudamente por adquirir este entendimiento puede demostrar la verdad en todas sus experiencias diarias.

* * *

En la página 589 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) la señora Eddy define a "Jacob" en un sentido espiritual como sigue: "Inspiración; la revelación de la Ciencia, en la cual los supuestos sentidos materiales se rinden al sentido espiritual de la Vida y el Amor;" y otra vez en la página 592 del mismo volumen define "el aceite" como "consagración; caridad; mansedumbre; oración; inspiración celestial".

En el esfuerzo por defender la propiedad y los derechos humanos, las naciones y las gentes se inclinan a aceptar sin discriminación, la sugestión de que las costumbres y prácticas expresadas por aquellos que se prestan a sí mismos para servir de instrumentos de carnalidad y brutalidad son reales y potentes, y si no están en guardia contra su propia condición mental, puede resultar en resentimiento hacia las fuerzas del mal. Sin embargo, por medio de la luz que esparce la Ciencia Cristiana sobre las Escrituras, la humanidad está reconociendo que muchas declaraciones acerca de la omnipotencia y omnipresencia de Dios, el bien, que se hallan tanto en el Antiguo como en el Nuevo Testamento, son vivificantes, verdades siempre utilizables que fueron discernidas por los profetas y reveladas por Cristo Jesús. Y sus inmediatos adeptos consecuentemente se aprovecharon de estas verdades y las comprobaron, dejando para la humanidad la seguridad positiva de que todos los que creen o entienden la verdad, en todo tiempo harán lo mismo.

* * *

El Maestro, Cristo Jesús, que sabía más acerca de la ley espiritual y su poder sobre el mal que todos cuantos jamás han vivido, dió en aquel discurso comunmente conocido como el Sermón de la Montaña, instrucciones claras y definidas de la manera como debiéramos tratar con el mal. Dijo (Mateo 5:43-45): "Habéis oído que fué dicho: Amarás a tu prójimo, y aborrecerás a tu enemigo. Mas yo os digo: Amad a vuestros enemigos; bendecid a los que os maldicen; haced bien a los que os aborrecen, y orad por los que os injurian y os persiguen; de modo que seáis hijos de vuestro Padre que está en los cielos". El cumplimiento de este mandamiento, especialmente en la época actual, podría parecer muy alejado de la habilidad humana, pero siguiendo humilde y obedientemente su consejo y esforzándose uno por adquirir y expresar las cualidades espirituales de "consagración; caridad; mansedumbre; oración; inspiración celestial", probará, no sólo para sí mismo sino proporcionalmente para toda la humanidad, que los esfuerzos del mal para vencer al bien no tienen poder y que los manantiales de aceite espiritual no pueden ser destruídos ni quitados del entendimiento de que Dios, divino Amor, es la fuente y la substancia que todo lo suministra.

* * *

Las circunstancias presentes exigen la adopción de métodos humanos para defendernos contra la agresión. Cooperemos en este trabajo con indecible celo, pero esforcémonos por mantener, en medio del rugido y el estrépito de la batalla, dentro de nuestra conciencia individual, ese método mejor que en repetidas ocasiones delineó el Maestro, que está sostenido y demostrado por las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana y por medio del cual se cumplirá, con toda certeza, aquella paz a que se refirió el profeta Isaías (Isaías 2:4): "Y juzgará entre las naciones, y reprenderá a muchos pueblos; y ellos forjarán sus espadas en rejas de arado, y sus lanzas en hoces: no alzará espada nación contra nación, ni aprenderán más la guerra."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

From My Library Walls

IN MUSSOLINI'S LATEST bombastic speech in Rome, when he tried to allay the apprehension occasioned by the threat of the North African Allied campaign, he said: "The Italian people have been soft. Now that they have become hardened by the war, they gain their pleasure from battle flags captured from their enemies rather than from monuments and pictures in the galleries."

* * *

Resting on a *leggio* in my library is a four-page fold of parchment, magnificently illuminated in colors and gold, which recalls an incident that distinctly refutes that brazen statement. I bought it in Rome, many years ago; and while I value it for its beauty and its significance, I never look at it without having my heart warm toward the unhappy Italian people, whose unquenchable love of beauty as expressed in "monuments and pictures in the galleries" can never be destroyed by any dictator, through deed or proclamation.

The four-page leaf is a fold from a fourteenth-century choir book, once in use in some great cathedral. Each bar of music is preceded by a gorgeous initial illuminated in the Italian school, and followed by beautifully hand-drawn letters for the Latin words, skilfully inserted between the red lines of *minimum* on which the solid black notes are gracefully blocked.

* * *

But it is not of these pages themselves that I am thinking, when I use them to demonstrate the pathetic irony of Mussolini's statement; but rather of the lovable deluded people in the street, who would gladly toss away the few "battle flags" their dictator has ignobly won from Abyssinia, or Greece, or Albania in exchange for a single hour's return of those happy times when even the poorest of them were free to stand in front of the great monuments of Italy, or the masterpieces of Italian art in the galleries, drinking in the beauty expressed by the sculptors or the artists in delivering their messages.

When I purchased this illuminated fold, the clerk rolled it carefully, and enclosed it in a pasteboard container which I placed under my arm. Leaving the art store, I continued my walk to the Piazza di Spagna. Meeting a friend, I boasted of my acquisition, and opened up the package to enable him to gloat over it with me. To my consternation, the pasteboard roll was empty! Evidently the precious leaves of parchment had been rolled too tightly, and had slipped out of the container.

* * *

With little hope of recouping my loss, I hastened to retrace my steps. As I hurried along the street, I saw ahead of me a small crowd gathered on the sidewalk, gesticulating and uttering exclamations, completely blocking pedestrian traffic. When I approached nearer, I saw a man in the center of the crowd holding up my illuminated pages to the full view of those around him. Now the exclamations became audible—"Molta bella," "Bellisima," and there were expressions of joy and happiness on every face. I was so impressed with the scene that I hesitated a moment before edging myself into the crowd, to claim my property.

All I had to do was to hold up my empty pasteboard roll. The attention of the crowd now turned on me, rather than the pages. I expected at least a protest, or a suggestion of reward from the finder, but instead of that I found myself a hero. "Americano," "Bene, bene," I heard from those beside me, as the man holding the leaves handed them to me with a compelling smile, adding his own "Bene" to the other plaudits. For an American traveler to share their love of beauty, and to express it by acquiring this example of what their fellow-countrymen accomplished centuries before, instantly won their sympathetic approval, made me a part of this simple, instinctively artistic people, and they had already taken me into their hearts.

* * *

I have spent a great deal of time in Italy during my life-time. Until the war, I was proud to wear in my lapel the ribbon of the Cross of the Crown of Italy, a decoration which the King graciously conferred upon me, in 1924, with the citation: "For interpreting Italy to America in the sister arts of literature and typography." On December 7, 1941, with a sad heart, I discarded the insignia, which had lost its significance; since the Italy I had known well enough to interpret, and had dearly loved, had, for the time being at least, ceased to exist.

Thus, from my own knowledge, I can answer Mussolini's statement: in the Italian people, the love of beauty is so much a part of their national fiber that they will never accept a substitute for it—much less battle flags that can only recall the shame their dictator has forced upon them. In these dark hours, millions of them are finding their only consolation in the unspoken conviction that somehow, some time, they may again become "soft" enough to "gain their pleasure from monuments and pictures in the galleries."

And I am waiting with them, smiling happily as I look backwards on the little crowd who shared the beauty of my illuminated pages with me, and looking confidently forward to the time when the purging of the hypocrisy and humiliation will permit me again to wear my decoration with the old-time sense of comradeship and pride.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

Toward the Stars

THIS THE RECORD of man's long struggle toward the stars. From first to last it has been one of magnificent achievement. We have learned much in a century and a half of trial and error, but the end is not yet in sight. The farther we push into the field of aeronautic phenomena, the broader the expanses of unexplored territory that open up ahead. But the farther we go, the easier and the faster going, for at least the tangled underbrush and superstition has been partially cleared away. As in other fields of science, knowledge begets knowledge, and we forge ahead at a constantly accelerating pace.

Research in aeronautics has been, and is, our most powerful tool with which to cut through tangled undergrowth to free man's wings. It started when HOMO SAPIENS first began to wonder about the birds. It moved ahead apace when the Montgolfiers and Cayley and Hargrave watched smoke go up chimneys, or put sticks and bits of cloth together to make their gliders and kites. Lilienthal and Langley and Eiffel strode as with Seven League Boots when they began to make systematic studies of air resistance, and airflow in flight, on whirling arm and in wind tunnel. Today, the thousands of highly trained technicians in the great aeronautical laboratories at Gottingen, at Guidonia, at Farnsborough and at our own Langley Field, are leaping ahead with breath-taking speed as they pry into the behavior of incandescent gas in engine cylinders or investigate the mode of airflow over wings and propeller tips at super-tonic speeds. . . .

But wherever we are going, we are well on our way. The airplane has not yet reached its fortieth birthday. What will happen when its life really "begins" is something about which we can only speculate. Every year we go higher, farther, faster. Every year new uses for aircraft appear. As a weapon of destruction the airplane has never been surpassed. But that is not its real mission. As a carrier of commerce and as a means of linking together the far corners of the earth, it has no equal. No other vehicle ever invented has such possibilities of affording to man—Horizons Unlimited.—From "Horizons Unlimited," S. PAUL JOHNSTON. (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce.)

Emma Was My Guide to Puebla

IT WAS ABOUT this time that an excursion was arranged to Puebla and Cholula, and this was the occasion on which Emma came too.

Emma is a person of uncertain age—uncertain to me, at any rate; at that time she could hardly have achieved double figures. I first met her at a tea party. We were saying good-bye, and she emerged from another room, looking like a Mexican Alice-in-Wonderland. Her next appearance was on this two-day excursion, arranged by her father to show one of the seven Spaniards and myself some of the seven wonders of Mexico: Tlaxcala, Ocotlán, Heujotzingo, Cholula, Tonantzintla, Ecatepec, and Puebla. Emma, of course, had been there before—to some of them, at any rate; and during some parts of the journey I think she dozed a little in the back of the car. I suppose I did, too, sometimes; though on a bright December morning in Mexico, even a sleepy person like myself was able to keep awake. Yet Emma was the most alert and self-possessed of anyone. She had an exquisite pronunciation for the Aztec names of places we passed, and was very proud of the few words she knew of Náhuatl, the modern Aztec language. . . .

But if Puebla is the most beautiful of all Mexican cities, its beauty does not depend on the churches as on the private houses. Churches adorned with Puebla tiles are certainly wonderful, both in the town and the country round. We drove out to Ecatepec and Tonantzintla: a perfectly flat plain with nothing there except a cactus or two, a background of volcanoes, and these incredible baroque churches, simmering with coloured tiles in the afternoon sun. Popocatépetl and Ixtaccíhuatl lay to the west, Malinche to the north-east; while far away, seventy miles or so in a due easterly direction, was the towering snowy peak of Orizaba. But next morning, when we continued our exploration of Puebla, we found that not only the churches were tiled, but many of the splendid colonial houses as well. There is no street in the centre of Puebla in which one cannot find beautiful and original examples of Spanish colonial houses. The show place is the House of Icing-Sugar, Casa del Alfeñique; but there is an even better one in the same street, and so many others in different parts of the town, that most visitors (and most guidebooks) take them for granted and pay no attention to them. There is the Hotel Arronte for instance, the Doll's House, Casa de Las Muñecas; and dozens more, with splendidly proportioned façades, and endless variations in what seem to be the two main characteristics of domestic architecture in Puebla: the use of coloured tiles and the practise of carrying the jambs of the windows right up to the cornice.—From "Mexico—A New Spain With Old Friends," by J. B. TREND. (New York: Macmillan.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Burma Santa Claus Cheers American Navy ..... *By Joseph C. Harsch*

To the American Navy, which has been bearing the burden of the war against Japan almost single-handed since the fall of Java in March, there is a Santa Claus, and his name is General Sir Archibald Percival Wavell.

The communiqués from the new Burma front are cautious and an advance of 60 miles in an outpost area may mean relatively little. But the British Army of India is on the move. It is headed unmistakably in the direction of Rangoon. And its movement either threatens to become or actually is the opening of "a second front" against Japan.

The move comes at a moment when Japan obviously was getting ready for another attack on its own. It is the second time in the Pacific war when Allied forces have taken the initiative. The danger of the unknown initiative which Japan was about to undertake is reduced. The American positions in the Solomons and New Guinea are strengthened proportionately by every mile General Wavell's troops advance in Burma. And China, which in the opinion of many returning observers has been teetering on the brink of collapse for months, is at least given a new straw on which to clutch.

In other words, in the eyes of Washington's naval planners the British move into South Burma is exactly the one ingredient needed to put a first real tinge of rosy color on the canvas of war in the Far East which until now has been a neutral gray.

The recapture of Burma is just as vital to the war in the Far East as the reopening of the Mediterranean is to the war in Europe. It is the beginning of a campaign to throw a ring of steel around Hitler's armies. And the launching of this move gives the U. S. Marines on Guadalcanal and General MacArthur's Aussies and Americans in New Guinea exactly the same kind of relief which the landing in Africa gave to the Russians along the Don and the Volga.

No longer can Japan concentrate the bulk of its air forces against the approaches by the American fleet to Japan's nest of South Pacific Islands. It must spread its planes now to cover a new front. No longer can it concentrate at will against any target of its choice, with immunity from danger on all other fronts. Acting together Britain and America have chosen two widely separated targets on the periphery of Japan's circle of conquest. Tojo, like Hitler, must begin to think and act defensively, must begin to shuttle his forces backward and forward inside his circle as threats increase from the outside.

The Burma move may not draw any Japanese naval power into the Indian Ocean. It is a land campaign against land objectives. But it is not the warships of the Japanese Navy which concern the American Navy so much these days. Every Japanese victory of the past year has been won under a superior air cover supported by efficient and ample merchant tonnage to move the supplies of war. Take away that Japanese air cover and cut down Japan's merchant tonnage and the American Navy has every reason to be confident of its ability to deal with the surface warships of Nippon.

The move into Burma is bound to put a new strain on these two weakest spots in Japan's armor. The Japanese air cover in the Pacific Islands has been thin since midsummer, and getting progressively thinner during recent weeks. Perhaps some advance suspicion of the Burma move explains this hitherto mystifying reduction in Japanese air strength in the islands.

The American Navy has been feeling much better about the Pacific situation of recent weeks. The Japanese fleet's avoidance of daylight encounter has been almost as significant in the Solomons during the past month as was Germany's shift from daylight to night bombing attacks during the great 1940 blitz. The shift in strength at sea has been profound. And it has been expressed by this Japanese effort to avoid day action.

The Japanese line of battleships is still probably as long as the American. And despite their frugal use of carriers of late, they probably have more than the American Navy. But they have taken terrific losses in cruisers, which are the most important single category of ships in any fleet. Washington is leary of its own estimates of Japanese cruiser losses. They seem just too good to be true.

But figuring it as pessimistically as they can, it looks as though Japan was actually down to as low as 15 cruisers, and possibly even less. And that is a crippling shortage of cruisers. New American ships are coming into service fast now. Our carrier shortage is certain to disappear as the new launchings come into commission. You can expect some heartening news about new American battleships in the near future, too.

Things have been looking up in the Solomons lately, too. There are a lot of Japanese left on Guadalcanal, but they have not been receiving any real quantity of supplies—just enough to hang on defensively, but not enough to attack. The concern has shifted from Guadalcanal to New Guinea which was regarded as a more likely objective of the next big Japanese counterattack than Guadalcanal because it has become a more serious threat to the key Japanese base at Rabaul than the more distant foothold on Guadalcanal.

All this has made the Navy feel much happier of late. But it still had to face the ability of Japan to concentrate its entire naval forces against the supply line to Australia and its island outposts until General Wavell moved into Burma over the week end.

Now the Navy knows that Japan's air cover in the Pacific will grow thinner rather than heavier, and that the shortage of supply ships will also begin to be felt more acutely in Tokyo and on every Japanese front. For these things the United States Navy regards General Wavell today much as the child regards the gentleman in the long white whiskers and the red suit; a view which is undoubtedly shared at Chungking.

The Country Speaks: Detroit

Just A-Thinkin' of Future Automobiles ..... *By Ralph W. Cessna*

No responsible persons in the automobile industry are today wasting time,—time that should be put to producing serviceable war goods at the fastest possible rate—on the detailed planning of the cars they'll begin to make when this war is over. But they're thinking about it, as would naturally be expected. They are still carefully attuned to the public's thinking on this score too. They wonder particularly just how far the public will want them to go in making automobiles look and act like airplanes.

Appearance is one thing, the manufacturing experts in Detroit insist; function or performance, another. Sometimes the twain do not, and will not meet.

Take, for instance, the idea of building what might be called a "flying automobile," which incorporates the flowing lines, the lightness, and the power of the airplane. A companion idea is to build an airplane that incorporates the reliability and low cost of the automobile.

The automobile of the future may have the motor tucked away in the rear and may be even more streamlined than those of today. It may look like an airplane. But automobiles won't, because they can't, be built to act like airplanes.

In the first place an automobile, proportionately as light in relation to bulk as an airplane, would be a most uncomfortable and unreliable vehicle to say the least. It must be remembered that the automobile is always—or should be—in contact with the ground. Riding comfort and safety are affected, regardless of the springs and tires, by the regularity of that contact. You can't get away from it—without putting wings on your car and making it a veritable flying automobile.

Motion in an automobile is provided by the action of the engine against the ground, the friction of the ground. It is not, as in an airplane, a matter of pushing air back out of the way, overcoming the friction of the air. To get that action in an automobile there must be traction, pressure against the ground. To get traction there must be weight. Beyond a certain point in eliminating weight in a ground vehicle one begins to eliminate movement.

Without traction, without proper weight, even if an automobile moved forward on the level it wouldn't move up a hill, or out of a rut. The wheels would just spin. How about a curve? Highways could be built with highly banked curves to accommodate high speed. But they couldn't be used by cars traveling slowly. The slow-moving car would slide right down to the bottom, or turn over, inward. So—we must accept the fact that our highways won't have highly banked curves. Without highly banked curves a light-weight automobile would sail right on out over the side or turn over, outward.

The automobile is deliberately given weight. The weight isn't there simply because the designers and manufacturers haven't been able to eliminate it. An airplane is quite different. When it wants to turn a curve it tips itself over and makes its own bank. It requires for traction only contact with the atmosphere. With too much weight it wouldn't even rise to begin with.

There's the difference. The automobile has to stay on the ground, and when we say "stay" we really mean "stay." Likewise the airplane has to stay off the ground, and when—well, you know the rest.

Power? The automobile has all the power it needs. That isn't to say there won't be improvements and changes and advancements. But the point is the automobile doesn't need the same power that an airplane needs. The airplane needs power not only to move forward, but to keep up off the ground.

In that the automobile doesn't need that extra power, why pay more money for it?

To Change the Subject:

City of Spectacles Goes to War ..... *By Wyona Dashwood*

They say it is necessary to go to the cities on the Great Lakes, to the towns in the South, the prairie country—Texas to Wisconsin, Michigan to Alabama—to get the feel of milling activity that is America's home front, the positive visual fact that America is at war. Yet if New York City is something else again, as its complex organism must ever make it seem, it still is authentically integrated with the country-wide reforging on the new mighty anvil.

Nothing perhaps is more superficially expressive of the wartime drama in this city, where there is not enough war work to do, than today's Broadway, whose fantastic luminosity has long since gone the way of the dimout. In the portentous darkness only the moiling, restless crowds bear witness that it is still America's most famous amusement street, for the gold rush of defense production is bringing a human stream to it from all directions. City of spectacles, it has never offered a stranger mass effect than the flow of black figures that nightly floods up and down the "main stem" between Forty-second and Fiftieth Streets.

Automobiles must creep along at 20 miles an hour after night-fall, with only a glint of light to go by; gone is the flamboyance of the theater marquees, the electric flicker of news headlines around The New York Times Building; blackout regulations have darkened the hotel façades—but the heart and ways of the crowd are the same. The pay dirt of their war plant earnings is jingling into all the tills, from the catch-penny novelty shops, shooting galleries, taffy, fruit-drink and "hot-dog" stands, restaurants of roasts that turn juicily upon electric spits for myriad sandwiches, to the motion picture houses, theaters and night-clubs.

It is new people and new faces, say the old-timers in charge, and it is no oddity to see theater patrons in open-necked work shirts in the second and third rows, orchestra. Considerable settling down is expected when the proportions of Uncle Sam's new tax bill are realized, but meanwhile the "Street" knows it has struck the mother lode again. The more extravagant the better right now, apparent though it is that an aggressive anxiety to have a good time does not always mean knowing how.

There is also the Fifth Avenue version of the spending fable, with bauble dealers doing a superplushy trade and sky-the-limit purchases in other luxury shops where the best on the custom-made market is in mounting demand. . . . There is the current foot-lights mood of the war drives and rallies, each with its "show business" complement of stage headliners, radio comics, burlesque "stars," "movie" notables.

Yet the city's many-faceted pattern carries in its weave the other side of the country's gravest crisis. Take a river scene of the times. Ferryboat passengers may cross on a morning in the wake of one of those heroines of the embattled seas, the transport ship, all the sleek glisten of her swank peacetime trans-Atlantic run blurred under dull gray paint, name hidden, flying only a small flag at the masthead. But today men take off their hats at sight of her proud and towering silence, gaunt ship with a mission, leisuring into her berth without sound beyond a deep-throated signal huff or two as barge-tugs and ferries swing wide for her.

And there are the strangely painted flanks of ships briefly at rest midstream for convoy, here today and as swiftly gone again on the difficult, secret vital voyage to the battle fronts.

They say that out in the country of the dust-bowl, corn-belt, cotton-fields—back and forth across the valleys and the plains where the war effort is contracting old industries and expanding new ones and molding new towns as training camps spring into being and the thread of khaki shows ever more solidly through the nation's woof—the news of the Americans landing in North Africa had electric effect. From matter-of-fact, business-like job doing, there suddenly reflected a proud and cheerful new tensity of purpose, alike in plant and on the drill field in the great hinterland.

The transmutation will touch the Broadway crowds last, because to them is fastened a blatant, garish tradition, but even these will feel the purifying exhilaration of aliveness to the war and what it means as the communiqués confirm the popular conviction that "our fellows are smart" and stir up the emotion for the war itself. Therefrom derives the essential kinship east and west of the Hudson.

Rickenbacker Gives Details of Rescue in Pacific

'Captain' tells of prayers in rubber boat and calls on home front to stop complaints over trifles.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Lieut.-Col. Edward V. Rickenbacker, or "Captain Eddie" as he prefers to be called, in his first report to the public on how he and six companions were rescued after being forced down in the South Pacific, paid glowing tribute to the United States Air Forces, Marines, and Navy, told of the men's prayer meetings on bouncing rubber boats, and urged people at home to stop complaining over petty hardships.

A boy in the "Captain's" boat had a Bible. On the second day out they organized prayer meetings and read to one another. He said that he hesitated to tell the story because it sounds fantastic, but within an hour after prayer meeting, a seagull landed on "Captain" Rickenbacker's head. He was able to catch it. This meager food for eight men was supplemented by fish caught with seagull bait on small hooks they had.

A second seagull later settled on the "Captain's" shoulder, but he let it go.

Against the background of such hardships that brought out prayer when no human help appeared on the empty horizon, "Captain" Rickenbacker said a few things to complainers at home.

The rubber in one old tire is enough to make two or three of the boats that carried them to safety.

Objections to rationing of gasoline and tires he sees as "insignificant and ridiculous" in view of front-line hardships.

If the soldiers could come home and work in factories, he said, production would spurt ahead.

His statement follows in part:

Mr. Secretary and members of the press:

First let me say that I am grateful for the personal interest that you have shown in our case and the many courtesies you have shown to my wife and family, the confidence that you have helped to install in them in the eventual outcome. To the press I am grateful for the many expressions—friendly expressions—that I understand have gone forth. I haven't had time to see or read any of them yet.

All of us are happy to say that we are indebted deeply to our own Air Forces, to the Marines, and to the boys of our Navy for our presence here today, particularly the Navy, which had the greater share of the burden. They gave us their energy unstintingly day and night when we needed it so badly. The one unfortunate note is that we couldn't bring them all back.

One young man, Sergt. Alexander T. Kaczmarcyzk, a Polish boy, was lost. I was fortunate to be able to bring back Col. Hans Adamson. I brought him back on a hospital bed. We brought back Sergt. James W. Reynolds, radio operator, whom we left in San Francisco in a hospital well along the way toward recovery. That is his home and his parents were there to meet him. I think he will be all right in a week or two.

Colonel Adamson is still quite a sick man because of the many things he went through. . . . But on my return he seemed to show improvement. . . . By staying over a couple of days more, I was able to, happily so, load him on board the ship and bring him through. . . . I am certain that, being back in Washington among his friends and family, within six weeks or two months he will have recuperated and become normal again.

There are a lot of things I can't tell you, as you gentlemen understand. They are of vital military importance, but I will try and give you as much of the story as I can in detail. The simplest way I know of doing that is to tell you what happened from the start.

Story From Start

We arrived in Hawaii by Clipper. We left that evening for our first destination, which was in the South Pacific. As we were taking off, the hydraulic system let go on the left-hand brake and it looked as if we were going to take down all the hangers at Hickam Field. They had to ground loop into the runway. I was informed there was another ship available and that by switching the equipment, baggage, and mail, we would be ready to go, and were, about 1.30 a. m. It was a beautiful night. I went to bed in the tail end of the B-17 on a cot.

I awakened in the morning about 6:30 and went into the cockpit. Everything was serene. The ship was purring along beautifully and we were due to land at this island at 9:30. At 10:30 we hadn't seen it. In the meantime I was a little bit worried, and so was the pilot. I asked them if they had called for bearings and that was when we found we had difficulty with our radio system. Not only that—after double checking our compass we found the compass had not been swung and that the outfit was off several degrees, which complicated our problem.

I felt and said at the time that I thought we had overshot, because I felt we had more of a tail wind than the boys thought they had. Mind you, there were no weather stations like we have in this country, no teletype to get the weather around; it is all based on long-range forecast and isn't always as accurate as it might be. I definitely feel that condition will be eliminated and improved upon in the very near future. . . .

When we called for bearings the radio problem showed up, and we didn't get—couldn't get—them. One of the stations tried to give us what they cauld and gave as a certain course to follow, but we couldn't get the cross bearing on it so it didn't make much difference. It wasn't worth a great deal.

Box Method

We kept flying and finally decided to try the old box method of locating something, looking for a ship, an island, and under those conditions you get out there what they call island eyes—you see land from many different angles and it is nothing more than cloud shadows. But when you want to find land and anxious to see it you multiply it tenfold. We had that problem, but time was fleeting and our gas supply was running low. We didn't know where we were and we knew that no one else knew. There wasn't anything we could do about it but keep going, hoping we would run into something. It finally got down to where we shut off two outside engines to save our gas and cruised along on the two inside ones, and our last message out was that we had an hour's gas left, approximately.

We then started to pound out the SOS. Our radio operator did that for one solid hour. In the meantime we dropped everything in the way of mail, tools, and baggage and equipment that was loose in the ship, and if you ever think that material things are worth anything, ladies and gentlemen, have that experience and you will find out how useless they are, no matter how you may have cherished them.

We put our water and rations in the radio compartment; the mattresses we put up against the wall to cushion the shock, and through expert piloting on the part of Capt. William T. Cherry, plus a lot of good luck, we went into a trough and landed up against the big swell. . . .

I can say frankly that all of us were so anxious to get away from the ship before she sank we did pay much attention to our rations. We had no water when we went off and we had no food. We saved four oranges—and they were scrawny ones at that—which we lived on for eight days. I carved up those oranges into eight pieces and rationed them out, and if you ever had seven hungry pairs of eyes watching you carve, you prove to be a pretty good carver, even though you haven't got the facilities—the parts were pretty well balanced.

Boat Upset

Unfortunately, the little boat—the two-man boat—upset, and this boy we lost went overboard. He swallowed some salt water . . . which didn't contribute to reducing his thirst any; it multiplied it. . . . The boy got to drinking salt water during the night, unbeknown to us, and between salt water poisoning and starvation, we lost him on the night of the 13th.

I had taken a piece of rope out of the ship and we tied the boats together about 20 feet apart. We put Captain Cherry and the copilot, Second Lieut. James C. Whitaker, and the radio operator in the front one, Colonel Adamson and the little engineer, Private John F. Bartek, and myself in the middle, and the navigator and crew chief, Sergeant Kaczmarczyk, in the other.

After we got going, naturally we got to thinking about our food and water, but we didn't dare to go back to the ship for fear she would sink and suck us down with it. Then we ran into a five-day calm, which left the ocean like a mirror. It was beastly hot. Most of the boys had thrown off their shoes and some, their socks, and that was unfortunate. . . .

Two or three of them had nothing but a jumper on, no hats. I was more fortunate. I had a pair of high-top shoes . . . and and old felt hat that Mrs. Rickenbacker had been trying to get me to get rid of for the last ten years. It proved to be very valuable. I filled it with salt water and put it down before my eyes. I had grabbed three or four handkerchiefs and we passed those around and put around our nose and face, bandit fashion, which helped, but it was very hard on our hands and face, and feet, particularly.

We had no rain until the eighth or ninth. We saw nothing in the way of searching planes or ships. The little boy in my boat had an issue Bible in the pocket of his jumper, and the second day out we organized little prayer meetings in the evening and morning and took turns about reading passages from the Bible, and frankly and humbly we prayed for our deliverance. After the oranges were gone there showed up a terrific lot of pangs of hunger, and we prayer for food.

We had a couple of little fish lines with hooks about the size of the end of my little finger but no bait, and if it wasn't for the fact that I had seven witnesses, I wouldn't dare tell this story because it seems so fantastic. Within an hour after prayer meeting a seagull came in and landed on my head, and you can imagine my nervousness in trying to turn around and get him, which I did. . . .

Equal Share of Food

Captain Cherry caught a little mackerel about six or eight inches long and I caught a little speckled sea bass about the same size, so we had food for a couple of days. . . . Everybody got an equal share.

The next day I had another sea gull land on my shoulder, which I caught, but let him go. That night we ran into our first rainstorm. Usually you try to avoid a black squall, but in this case we made it our business to get into it. We had no experience in catching water, but we used our shirts, socks and handkerchiefs. We would get them soaked up and wring—I was the official wringer in our boat—wring the water into the bailing bucket, a little rubber bucket, and I would mouth it out of that and force it into the compartments in the Mae West life vests and then we would ration it from there on.

For the first few days we were rationed on the basis of two sips per man . . . and then we were able to catch more water and build it up.

During the storm, Captain Cherry's boat went upside down and we lost all of our flares, medical first-aid kit, and other things and didn't get them back. The little boat broke away. They paddled after it and brought it back and tied it up again and we got through the storm. . . .

On the night of the seventeenth day or evening we saw our first sign of life. Then we saw a pontoon single-engine plane about five miles away. We had been trying to keep on the alert and keep someone on the watch all the time with ears and eyes open day and night, which became more difficult as time went on. But this little plane went by probably five miles away. We waved frantically, yelled, which meant nothing. He went on by and didn't come back; it was rather heartbreaking. The next day two of them came out and again they missed us. The following day there were four of them and they passed us up, two on either side, about four, five or six miles away, and though we were all tied together and the rafts were yellow, it is probably one of the most difficult things in the world to be able to see that small an object when the breakers are in action. As I said before, we didn't know where we were; we knew no one else. . . .

I thought we had landed west of our original destination. The only thing we had to go by was a watch, one watch—the others all went haywire on account of the salt water. We checked the rise and setting of the sun. To try to keep our drift, we worked up a sail with a shirt and the oars, and our drift was in a southwesterly direction, but we didn't know how much so. I was afraid we were heading for a group of Japanese-held islands. . . .

The night of the twentieth day, under protest, we broke up. Everybody went their own way. Captain Cherry in the little boat alone, with the copilot, navigator and the radio operator in the other boat. . . .

Captain Cherry was found by the machinist's mate in this one plane, the Navy plane, and the other three boys drifted on to an unoccupied island and were on it for 1½ days when the natives from another island found them.

Boat Sighted

In the afternoon our boat was sighted. We saw the two boys go by and then they came back from the sun direction and they hit us right on the nose. One of them came down and circled very low and waved. I could see the smile on his face. I waved back frantically . . . and then they went off over the horizon. I found out later they were about out of gas, but they came back about an hour later. In the meantime a squall blew up and they lost us.

About 30 minutes later they came back through it and hit us right on the nose. One of them stayed there and circled and circled while the other one left. The sun kept going down, and the fear was that if he didn't land soon, he would not be able to and we would be lost again. About that time it was two thirds dark, the sun had gone then. I couldn't see how he could possibly land without cracking up. He let go with a flare, his Very pistol, then a minute later another one; then over the horizon we saw the blinkers of a boat, which turned out to be a PT boat, and then he came down and landed—one of those unbelievable landings—and taxied up to us. . . .

We started to taxi for the base some 40 miles away. I don't remember how long we had gone, some 15 or 20 minutes, when the PT boat, which had dashed madly from some 50 miles away, came up. It was decided to take the two of us off and put us on the PT boat and then the plane followed another PT boat, which came up in the meantime, into the base because it was difficult to move Colonel Adamson. . . . They got into the base and found out that Captain Cherry had been picked up and we heard that the other three boys had been landed on this unoccupied island . . . and that they would be brought in the following day.

Fortunately for us, the small Navy medical unit had just finished a little eight or 10-cot hospital under the beautiful palm trees. The moonlight and palms made a picture that really reminded me of the stories you read about the South Sea isles. It was a Shangri-La, if there ever was one. . . . Withing 48 hours, they sent some PBY boats. They picked us up and took us down to the medical base, the Navy hospital in the Samoans—all but the engineer and the radio operator. . . .

Resumes Mission

I bounced back, and in just two weeks, through the co-operation of our good secretary and General Arnold, there was a new ship and crew sent out from the States that arrived on Sunday and I left to complete my mission. On Monday, I followed through and got into New Guinea and found the boys there doing a most unbelievable job because everything they do and have done in the way of transportation was done by air—troop movements, gun movements, ammunition, supplies, evacuating the founded—and under the most adverse conditions.

I stayed with General MacArthur and found one of the greatest enthusiasts for aviation that I had ever met, Lieut. Gen. George Kenney, who was in command of the air and one of the hardest hitting airmen we have anywhere in the world. The boys are working day and night; they have very difficult conditions under which to work.

The day I left they brought down 19 enemy planes in one combat and three in another and lost only one. It was a mixture of heavy, medium and bombardment planes, of bombers and Zero fighters.

Wherever our quality and experience level is going up, there the Japanese airmen's experience level is going downhill very rapidly. There are left very few first-team pilots which are hard to beat and they are tough. They go in anywhere at any time into combat, but it is quite evident, and our boys recognize it, that the great majority of Japanese pilots are inexperienced and green.

Our P-38's were showing up extremely well in combat and particularly in bombardment of the units that Japs have at Buna and Gona.

While out there I ran into the fact that Brig. Gen. [Hanford] Jack MacNider, while leading one of his patrols during the night had been hit by splinters from a hand grenade and was evacuated back to a hospital at Brisbane. I went to see him and found him the typical Jack that he always has been, not seriously wounded and on his way to recovery. . . .

He said he had never found any ground troops, any harder combat troops than the Japanese were. They just had no regard for their lives and they would not be taken prisoners. . . .

One thing we need above everything else is more and more—after seeing these boys in the air and on the ground, working as they are, 24 hours the clock around in the most unbelievable living conditions, I have come to the conclusion that if you brought a combat troop back to America, if you could overnight, and transfer them and put them into the factories and transfer the present war workers out into their position, you would have your production doubled in 30 days' time. I mean that!

If only we could get the American people to realize that by even a small amount of additional effort to bring, to increase production of planes and equipment, ships, to get them their supplies, ammunition, guns, gasoline, we will have served a great purpose.

The cries and objections to being rationed on rubber and gasoline seem so insignificant and ridiculous when we see what these boys haven't got. I couldn't help but think of the fact that the old rubber in an old rubber tire was sufficient to make up two or three of the type of rafts that we were in, and if people only knew that the saving of one old rubber tire makes it possible to produce one of those rafts which might be responsible, as it has been in our case, of saving seven men, they might take it more seriously.

They might not worry so much about whether they had their automobiles on week ends or whether they had to walk or ride the streetcar or subway. . . . It is difficult for a man to imagine what our boys are doing without seeing. But with all the security and comforts of home we are enjoying, I hope that they will resolve to do even better.

I hope that the trip, what hardships we had to accept or endure, might prove to be a lesson to the people back home in the stimulus to drive them on to greater peak, because without their effort and the material they are producing, our boys can't do the job they are so willing and anxious to do in the four corners of the world.

I have been talking a long time, Mr. Secretary. I am very grateful.

Harris & Ewing; Associated Press

'We Organized Little Prayer Meetings . . . and Took Turns Reading Passages From the Bible . . .'

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, who tells the story of his rescue in the accompanying story, is here shown being greeted by his wife and Gen. Henry H. Arnold on his return home. On the right are his two sons, Bill and David.

Tilly and Daisy Go Away

By Mary F. Moore

From their field in the country the brown cow and the white cow watched Peter the Great, the little green engine, fly past with his train.

"Morning! See you tomorrow," called Peter.

"What does he mean?" asked Tilly Brown Cow, switching her tail. "He sees us every day."

"Couldn't say," Daisy White Cow answered.

Later they were taken into the shed and were scrubbed and polished till they hardly knew each other.

"Something must be going to happen," mooed Daisy. "Let's ask George Gander what it is. He knows everything."

So they wandered around the farm, and found George giving a lecture to his geese on "Cackling Pleasantly."

"George," they mooed, "we've been washed and polished."

"I know," he answered proudly. "You're going away."

"Where to?" asked the cows together.

"London. The farmer's sending you to a show, and hopes you'll win prizes."

"Oh!" they exclaimed, and nearly forgot to say "Thank you" in their surprise.

This was very exciting news, but they found themselves wondering how country cows, alone in London, would manage with all the noise and traffic. Before they could worry much, however, George Gander came strutting along importantly.

"I forgot to add that Molly, your dairymaid, is going to London with you," he told them.

"Thank you, thank you," they mooed, just as if George had arranged it. "That makes all the difference."

Waiting for Peter

Being wise cows, they didn't stay awake thinking that night, and with morning came Molly to give them a further polish before they set off. Then, in no time, they were at the station, waiting for Peter the Great, who was to take them Londonwards.

He came in puffing, "What an exciting day! I've a special coach here for you, too."

Tilly and Daisy stepped into the coach with their attendant, and the little green engine got up steam.

"Don't mind the tunnels," he called. "I'll hurry through them as quickly as possible, and it's quite safe."

"We're much obliged to you," mooed Tilly and Daisy gratefully.

Off they went with a shriek and a jerk, and were soon watching the country, towns, and villages whizzing past. In a few hours they were at a large station halfway to London.

Suddenly Tilly said, "What would I give for a drink from the farm trough, Daisy!"

"And I," agreed her companion.

Somehow Molly understood, and, jumping from the train, she asked for two buckets of water for her cows. While the train waited she milked them also, and then gave the milk to the pleasant porters.

After this rest, Peter the Great sped along faster than ever, and soon they were nearing London.

"Sorry I can't take you all the way," he said, drawing up at a platform to let the cows get out, "but I'll run you home when the show is over."

Tilly and Daisy expected to trot through the streets to the show place, but instead Molly looked for a motor to take them there.

However, all the taxi men said, "Sorry, Miss, we couldn't manage even one cow at a time!" and went off in a hurry. So things were looking difficult when a kind policeman said he'd seen just the right sort of van waiting by another platform, and he'd send it along.

Drive Through London

Ten minutes later, Tilly and Daisy were driving through London and seeing more wonderful things than ever.

"This would surprise even George Gander!" Daisy exclaimed.

When they arrived at the place where the show animals were to spend the night, they found themselves surrounded by large and small cows, thin and fat cows, and proud and humble cows. Among so many they didn't suppose they could ever win a prize unless, perhaps, it was a fiftieth or a sixtieth one.

"However," said Tilly, "we've had a day to remember, and that's something!"

The next morning Molly awakened them very early in order to scrub, polish, and milk them once more, and as she finished she begged, "Now, be a credit to me!"

They mooed, and when she had gone stood perfectly still watching everything.

One by one the other cows were led out from their places to be looked at by several gentlemen, and later some cows came back with cards dangling from their necks. Then Tilly and Daisy were led forward, and everybody exclaimed, "What perfect animals!"

The most important looking gentleman then picked up a card labelled "First Prize," and said, "I take it that one of these two has won this, but which one?"

It seemed quite impossible to decide, and so the gentleman sliced the card in two, giving Daisy "First" and Tilly "Prize." And that seemed to satisfy everyone.

All that afternoon and evening the two cows were on show, and felt that it was splendid to be as special as the farmer had thought them.

"But I don't like the taste of 'First,'" said Daisy before they went to sleep. "What's 'Prize' like?"

"Horrid!" answered Tilly, and the other cows mooed, "Quiet, please!"

The going-home half of their adventure was just as exciting as the going-away half, and when Peter the Great steamed into their own country station there on the platform was George Gander waiting for them.

"We've won First Prize between us," mooed Tilly and Daisy.

"I knew you would," honked George.

But then—George knew everything.

Through courtesy of Goodspeed's Bookshop, Boston

No matter how hard
He seemed to try,
Poor old Dodo
Never could fly.

When a frog
Is horned,
For ugliness
He's scorned.

The fire-backed pheasant,
In Asia bred.
His lower back
Is brilliant red.

The First Supper

At the First Supper
The guests were but one:
A maiden was the hostess,
The guest her son.

At the First Supper
No candles were lit:
In the darkness hay-scented
They both did sit.

At the First Supper
No table was spread:
In the curve of her elbow
She laid his head.

At the First Supper
They poured no wine:
On milk of the rarest
The guest did dine.

She held him very closely
Against her breast,
Her fair one, her dear one,
Her darling guest;

She held him very closely,
Guessing that this
Is the last that any mother
May know of bliss.

JAN STRUTHER

(From "Margaret Tarrant's Christmas Garland," published by Hale, Cushman & Flint, Boston.)

Blackcap Braves the Snow

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew

Blackcap, the chickadee, lived in an old oak tree in the forest. It was a very large tree and chickadee was a very little bird, not much bigger than one of the oak's small acorns. His home was in a hollow branch, with a knothole for a door.

It was a dark little house and there was not much room for chickadee to move about. But it was snug and dry, and what was more important still, it provided him a safe shelter against unfriendly creatures — owls and hawks and many others — who were always lurking in the forest, waiting to make a meal of little birds like him.

But they could not get through that small doorway of his. It had more than once saved Blackcap from a sad fate.

Snow Everywhere

Never had the forest seemed more lonely and cheerless than it did today, he thought, when he looked out through his little doorway. There was nothing but snow everywhere. The sky was dull and gray, and the north wind made a dreary sound as it whistled through the branches of the trees.

Blackcap, the chickadee, could not help feeling a little frightened at the thought of leaving his safe shelter. The hunting creatures out there in the forest would be very hungry on a bitter winter day like this, he knew.

But the chickadee was hungry too, and he had a brave heart. He must take his chances and do the best he could.

Darting out through his knothole, he began his daily search for food. He flew from tree to tree, hopping nimbly up and down the big trunks, digging for grubs under the loose bark with his small bill.

It was while he was exploring the shaggy bark of a hickory tree that, glancing up, he saw something that made him forget all about food. He was not alone. An enemy was with him in the tree!

There it sat, looking steadily down at him from a branch above. The fierce butcher bird! And well the northern shrike deserved the name of butcher. For though not large, it was the cruelest bird in the winter woods.

For a moment Blackcap was too badly scared to move. And that moment gave the shrike time to poise itself on its perch. And then, like a flash, it dived straight down at him.

Two in a Race

But chickadee had found his wings in time. Off he flew, faster than he had ever flown before; dodging and wheeling, with the butcher bird close behind him.

His oak tree! There it was at last. And with a burst of speed, chickadee flew in through his little round door. The butcher bird had missed a breakfast.

It had been a close call for Blackcap, the chickadee. But he was safe now, and that was all that mattered.

How good it was to be at home again, he thought. And how cheery the north wind sounded as it passed through the branches of the old tree.

(Watch for the new nature series that will start on the page For Children on Monday after next.)

Drawn by Miss Bostelmann for The Christian Science Monitor

Blackcap hopped nimbly up and down

Carol of a Tree

I saw a fir tree on a hill—
(O do believe my words)—
A fir tree on a snowy hill
All trimmed with little birds.

The flock of birds began to sing,
They carolled loud and long—
Until it seemed the little tree
Itself burst into song.

Ah, beautiful beyond compare,
This fir tree on the hill
That harbored only notes of praise
Though earth lay cold and still.

HELEN HOWLAND PROMMEL

Prize Letters

By Peter White

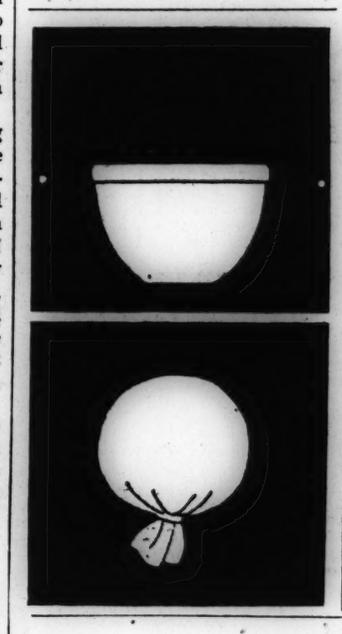
Our prize-winners for last month are Janice Richardson, seven, of Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts; Virginia Mae Smith, ten, of Rock Springs, Wyoming; and Annie Reeves Skaggs, eleven, of Trenton, Georgia.

Janice's book is "Hurdy-Gurdy Holiday," by Leah Gale, with lovely pictures in colors, by Barbara Latham; Virginia's is "Training Sylvia," by Eliza Orne White, a delightful story of a girl who came to live with her aunts and grandmother in New England; Annie's is "Sharon's Career," by Esther Greenacre Hall, the interesting story of Sharon's busy Vermont summer.

We also make Special Mention of the following boys and girls who sent in very good papers: Richard Potter, seven, of Spangle, Washington; Elizabeth Bliss, seven, of Salt Lake City, Utah; Helen Bingham Milne, seven, of Rosemont, Pennsylvania; Priscilla Shively, eight, of Watertown, Massachusetts; Jo Nell Alcorn, nine, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and Velma Arleen Marshall, ten, of Clinton, Indiana.

And now, Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to you all!

The prize letters will be published soon.



We Made Candles For Soldiers

It was a big day at Happyland School. The boys and girls brought in used candles, short ones and long ones, some had never been used but were bent over by the heat. They were all to be melted to make candles for our soldiers.

The candles were broken or cut into smaller pieces, each color was put into a separate can, just an old used can. Before the tin was set on the electric burner, it was pinched together to make a spout. We could pour out the wax easily this way.

The children got muffin tins ready. Small pieces of string were attached to a twig. The twig was put across the top of the muffin tin so that the string hung into the form right in the middle. This was to be the wick for our candles.

Then the wax was all melted, each string attached to a twig, and which was to be the wick of the candle, was dipped into the liquid wax. When stiff with its wax covering, the string was placed back in the empty tin. Then the warm wax was poured in. How lovely the various colors looked!

The green candles which the children brought in were all of various shades. We took three pieces of crayola, a dark green shade, and melted them with the wax. And what a lovely green color resulted from the mixture!

We left the wax in the muffin tins to dry overnight. The following morning we pressed each tin with two fingers on the outside, which loosened the solid wax now turned into prettily shaped candles. We cut the wick right below the twig and our candles were ready to be taken to the Red Cross.

Five of the red candles were placed in a large, flat dish with geranium leaves, which made such a pretty arrangement for our school room.

M. H. S.

Spin Your Christmas Pudding

By Owen Oliver

When we make our Christmas pudding, we must be sure to have plenty of plums and raisins in it; then we must cook it well.

Here we have a spinning picture of the Christmas pudding, ready to be put into its basin and cooked. Our part is to get the pudding into its basin. How shall we do it?

Cut out carefully the black portion containing the picture of the bowl, and mount it on a piece of thin cardboard of the same size, trimming the edges neatly. Then cut out the black portion containing the pudding and mount it, upside down as it appears in the picture, on the reverse side of the bowl.

Pierce the cardboard at the places marked by white dots ¼ of an inch from the edge. Thread a short piece of string through each small hole and tie it, leaving about three inches free.

Twirl the pieces of string between the fingers and thumbs. As soon as the card spins quickly, the pudding will be in the basin.

(Watch for the meeting between the cat and the dog next Monday.)

In Time for the Holidays

Book Reviews

In a lovely edition, with beautiful pictures by Doris and George Hauman, The Macmillan Company, New York, presents one of Hans Christian Andersen's best loved tales, "The Snow Queen," priced at $2. Here's an attractive and lasting gift, one any fairy tale loving boy or girl will cherish.

"Favorite Stories Old and New," selected by Sidonie Matsner Gruenberg and illustrated by Kurt Wiese, is a treasure chest containing a wide variety of stories. There are funny ones, sad ones, stories about animals, about real boys and girls and everyday things that happen to them, Bible stories, stories about the long ago, and about things that never happen at any time anywhere. This book, an appropriate gift for a whole family, is published by Doubleday, Doran & Company, Garden City, New York. $2.50.

"The Jumbo Sambo," by Helen Bannerman, published by Frederick A. Stokes, New York and Philadelphia, for $2.25, contains six of this popular author's stories, including "Little Black Sambo." You probably love the separate little books, but in these wartime days this "bumper" volume is a thrifty buy.

"Tree In The Trail," written and illustrated with beautiful full-page pictures in color and black-and-white marginal drawings by Holling Clancy Holling, for 7- to 12-year-olds, has the American Southwest for its setting. In 1613, a cottonwood sapling began to grow on the Great Plains. Later an Indian built a barricade to protect it from buffaloes and marauders. How the tree became a landmark to travelers, how, after it died in 1834, two men who had loved it carved a yoke for their oxen from its trunk and let it lead their wagons on the trail to Santa Fé, is a fascinating account packed with adventure, danger and excitement, for the tree had seen history in the making. This outstanding book is the second in a series of books, dealing with different parts of America of which the popular "Paddle-to-the-Sea" was the first. They are published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.50.

"The Star Spangled Banner," pictured by Ingi and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire, is an inspiring illustrated version of America's national anthem. It dramatizes anew those stirring words written by Francis Scott Key during the attack on Fort McHenry, September, 1814. The d'Aulaires, creators of many splendid picture books, have made "mural-like interpretations" of America today in all its activities, contributing another genuine contribution to American children's libraries, expressing their own love and devotion to their adopted country and its way of life. The boys and girls, we know, have been thrilled with this live, colorful book published by Doubleday, Doran & Company, New York. $2.

Wouldn't it be pleasant to spread out a book, use it for decoration so that the family and their guests could enjoy it together at Christmas? Such a book is H. A. Rey's (Uncle Gus's) "A Christmas Manger," a new kind of punch-out-and-play book, with text from Matthew and Luke, and published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $1. There's nothing to paste, just fold! The covers with the thatched stable and the Christmas star, providing a background for the figures of the Holy Family, the Wisemen, shepherds and animals, grouped in the traditional setting make a reverent and artistic scene. For these days when toys are scarce this is a happy combination of toy and book.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Art Exhibitions in Boston—Civic Symphony Opens Season

Display of Water Colors On View at Symphony Hall

By Dorothy Adlow

For the Christmas season there will be shown in the first balcony gallery at Symphony Hall a large selection of water colors painted by members of the Boston Society of Water Color Painters. The pictures may be seen only during concert time.

When the Boston Society was organized in 1885, the art of water color was being studiously evolved in the hands of Winslow Homer; John Singer Sargent was yet to discover the enchantments of aquarelle; Dodge Macknight was plying the brush in a subdued and conservative palette. Water color was still a secondary medium, the choice of amateur and hobby painters.

A good deal of folk painting was executed in water color, and some of our most charming specimens of "popular" painting in the United States are quaint little aquarelles, portraying our countryside, farmhouses, domestic scenes, or perhaps illustrating Biblical episodes with descriptive clarity.

* * *

The Boston Society of Water Color Painters was launched at a moment of change, on the eve of a technical revolution. Water color became immeasurably more responsive with the freer performance cultivated by the Impressionists. The fluid medium lent itself to abbreviated handling, to the broad, succinct stroke.

Painters familiar with the New England landscape stroke to capture the characterizing qualities of atmosphere, the chill in the frost, the mellow warmth of summer, the subdued autumnal glow. They made many a picture of the sloping contours of our hills and mountains; they recorded clearly the shapes of our gabled barns and white farmhouses; they knew the typical tree forms. Some studied the moods of the sea and watched the tidal waters in quiet or storm as they approached and receded from our rock-bound coast.

This substantial exhibition at Symphony Hall introduces us to a number of water colorists who have carried on the tradition that was rooted here in New England. We see characteristic styles and favorite landmarks. Despite certain deviations in brushwork and mood, there prevails a fairly uniform atmosphere. The painters show enthusiasm and spontaneity. They are not given to conventions and they try to avoid clichés. Few exploit the opulent palette which lies at their disposal.

* * *

The water colors by Sears Gallagher show the modest statement of a brush used thoughtfully and tidily. Mr. Gallagher avoids impetuous accents and brusque contrasts in his depictions of Monhegan. "Rattling Beach," by Glenn McNutt, provides the note of contrast, color being applied vehemently with a swirling, impassioned brush. Charles Curtis Allen portrays the little New England village with tender feeling. "Clouds Over Sherborn," by Charles Emil Heil, is a model of simplification. "Duck's Haven," by James P. Saulin, is painted with a meticulous brush. Lovering Hathaway's "Shoddy Mills" is a nicely handled industrial subject.

Flowers are commonly painted by New England water colorists, and in a number of ways. Polly Nordell catches the realistic likeness; Otis Philbrick aims to be expressive; Harold Lindergreen's flowers are decorative arrangements carefully disposed for satisfactory surface patterns.

Among other exhibitors at Symphony Hall are Herman Dudley Murphy, Charles H. Richert, William Aldrich, P. L. Martin, Harry Sutton, Jr., Marjorie Very, W. Harry Smith, Sally Cross Bill and William Jewell.

* * *

Painting by Manet

The Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, has recently acquired a small painting by Edouard Manet. "Enfants aux Tuileries" was painted in 1860, when Manet was regarded by Parisians as a radical with the brush. He would represent everyday street scenes, showing Parisians promenading the streets and parks, sitting at cafés. There was an unprecedented informality and unconventionality. The French bourgeoisie were shocked and they expressed their surprise and indignation to the discomfort of Manet.

This little oil painting seems inoffensive enough to us today. Painting in our time has carried on far beyond the frontiers reached by Manet and his indomitable artistic fraternity. The children are painted with an impressionistic brush which aimed to record the daily scene with a stenographic brevity.

'Enfants aux Tuileries' by Edouard Manet
Among the recent acquisitions of the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design

Henry Cowell Piano Soloist; Novelty by John Haussermann

Tone clusters came in by way of especial decoration of the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra's concert in Jordan Hall last evening, Henry Cowell furnishing them by the handful and the armful. The matter of particular excitement was presentation of Mr. Cowell's "Tales of Our Countryside," for piano and orchestra, Joseph Wagner attending to baton responsibilities and the composer doing duty as soloist.

Now the term, "tone clusters," is undoubtedly an invention of Mr. Cowell's; it is a contribution of his to the vocabulary of music. The elemental idea, however, seems traceable a good way back in the history of the art. Mozart's broken chords perhaps are the beginning of it. Beethoven's bunches of repeated chords and Wagner's violin festooning carry it on. Then Debussy's divided strings and Sibelius' interlacings of the notes of low-toned instruments keep the thing going.

As for Mr. Cowell's elbow and fist elaborations at the keyboard, they simply pursue the idea to another extreme; and even they go less for a novelty than they did when he introduced them to concert halls a number of seasons ago. Indeed his piano tone clusters, when employed in association with orchestral sonorities, as in "Tales of Our Countryside," seem natural and almost necessary. Take them in the way of description, they fill the bill exactly in the opening movement of the work, "Deep Tides"; and they help remarkably, too, to make a fast and furious show of the closing movement, "Lilt of the Reel."

Has not someone spoken of a modern piece of music as "subclassical" when it has been performed twice in a town? If so, then this one qualifies; for it formed part of the program of the All-American Youth Orchestra when Leopold Stokowski put that group on exhibition not so long since at the Boston Arena.

Something newly heard last night was "The After-Christmas Suite," by John Haussermann, the composer being present in the audience and acknowledging applause. Written for ballet, it runs in six numbers: March of the Toys, Story of the Broken Doll, A Page of a Storybook, Serenade of the Lost Teddy Bear, The Music Box That Could Not Play, and Epilogue.

It proved a charming study under Mr. Wagner's interpretation for sentiment and humor, and practical in its scoring. It wants a considerable orchestra, though it could probably get along with a smaller number of strings than enter into the makeup of the Civic Symphony. One or two of the episodes might bear cutting down in concert, though in the theater, with dancers, the action would be likely to demand the complete form.

W. P. T.

Vandamm
Evelyn Varden
In "The Wife Takes a Child," coming to the Wilbur Christmas night.

Assignments

Rita Hayworth and Humphrey Bogart will be co-starred in Columbia's "Our Friend Curly," based on the radio playlet by Norman Corwin, CBS author-producer whose series of radio sketches entitled "An American in England" was recently heard in this country by short-wave. The cast of "Our Friend Curly," which Lou Edelman is to produce from a script by Irving Fineman, Harry Segall, and Wanda Tuchock, will require news commentators, orchestra leaders with their bands, radio, stage, and screen headliners, and, for a starring role, a seven-year-old boy.

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Howard Estabrook has been signed to an M-G-M producer's berth. He recently completed adaptation of William Saroyan's "The Human Comedy." Mr. Estabrook won an Academy writing award for "Cimarron" and collaborated with Hugh Walpole in adapting "David Copperfield." His first production will be "The Mojave Kid," by Borden Chase.

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John Garfield wins the lead opposite Maureen O'Hara in "The Fallen Sparrow," RKO Radio's screen adaptation of Dorothy B. Hughes' new novel of romance and espionage. With this announcement the studio completes casting of the principal roles in the thriller. Already named for the cast are Anna Lee and Walter Slezak.

Goldovsky to Play

Boris Goldovsky, pianist, will play at the Gardner Museum next Sunday at 2 p. m. in place of Emma Boynet, who was announced for that date. Mr. Goldovsky, born in Moscow, is an American citizen. He has been soloist with the Berlin Philharmonic and the Cleveland Orchestra, and has won recognition as an opera conductor in Philadelphia and Cleveland and at the Berkshire Music Center. He came to Boston in the fall of 1942 as supervisor of the new opera school at the New England Conservatory of Music, and as head of the piano department at the Longy School of Music.

Portrait of Charles Méryon by Felix Bracquemond
Recent acquisition of Albert Wiggin Collection, Boston Public Library.

Little Pictures

The annual exhibition of Little Pictures is currently on view at the Providence Art Club, 11 Thomas Street. It is a smaller exhibition than is customary. It appears that painters have less time to lavish on these diminutive works. The war effort seems to have absorbed energies that might ordinarily be converted into making little pictures.

Pencilled drawings by Stella Bradford are among the more distinguished exhibits. Views of Colorado, mountains, canyons, and mining towns are represented in an effective manner. The drawing of "Victor, Colorado" is especially well executed.

W. Alden Brown's pictures have a vigorous brightness. The landscapes of James Greer are lyrical in their modest way. Ben Johnson has done a craftsmanly job on "Church at Thompson, Connecticut." Hilda McNeil's little bouquets of flowers are cheerful. Russell J. Titus makes a good architectural study of "St. Martin's, Providence." Mabel Woodward analyzes the moods of the Maine seacoast. Ralph C. Scott's "Off Narragansett" is powerfully portrayed.

Other exhibitors are John G. Aldrich, Hellen Ballou, Lisle Ducasse, Helen M. Grose, Anne Welling Mast, Edna Lawrence, Henry J. Peck and Catherine Redwell.

On the Stage

New York

Concluding the first leg of a nationwide tour, the cast of "Doodle Dandy of the U. S. A.," musical play by Saul Lancourt, returned to New York on Sunday from Parkersburg, W. Va., for a few days rest before opening its Broadway holiday run of eight afternoon performances at the Belasco Theater on Saturday. The company traveled approximately 10,000 miles through New England, the South and Middle West, giving 57 performances for children and at USO centers in 46 cities and towns. This part of the tour, begun Oct. 18, augmented by about 75,000 the estimated total of 4,000,000 people who have seen shows given by Junior Programs in seven seasons.

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Sunday night marked the 450th performance of Olsen & Johnson's "Sons O' Fun" at the Winter Garden. Beginning tonight, the cast will have a vacation of four days. The engagement will be resumed Christmas with an extra matinee.

Jed Harris' production of "Dark Eyes," a new comedy written by Elena Miramova in collaboration with Eugenie Leontovich, will open a two-day engagement in Baltimore on Christmas night. The company will play two weeks at the Walnut Street theater in Philadelphia, and will open in New York in the week of Jan. 11 at a theater to be announced. The cast, headed by Miss Leontovich, Miss Miramova, and Jay Fassett, include Ludmilla Toretzka, Minnie Dupree, Anne Burr, and Oscar Polk.

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"Our Town," by Thornton Wilder, may be revived on Broadway under the direction of Rodney Hale shortly after the first of the year. Previews are being given on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week at the Chanin Theater, 122 East Forty-second Street. In the principal roles are Josephine Palmer, Oscar Miller, and Richard Camp.

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"Junior Miss" is taking a few days off at the Lyceum Theater, where it closed temporarily Saturday evening. The comedy will reopen on Christmas night at its new address, the Forty-sixth Street Theater.

According to a Warner announcement, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Fighting French, has cabled a request to the company for a special showing in London of "Casablanca," the film story of the struggle against Nazi domination in French Morocco, now playing at the Hollywood Theater, New York. The French leader wishes the film to be privately shown to members of his staff and other anti-Vichy leaders. The United States delegation of the French National Committee has endorsed the picture starring Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman, and Paul Henreid.

The musical score written by Louis Gruenberg for Columbia's Lester Cowan production, "Commandos Strike at Dawn," which stars Paul Muni, has been converted by the studio into a symphonic suite, which will be published under the title of "The Commando Suite." Morris Stoloff, head of the studio's music department, will introduce it when he makes his initial appearance as guest conductor of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra late this month.

Miss George Rarely on Tour

The dossier of Grace George, who is co-starring with C. Aubrey Smith in "Spring Again," due at the Plymouth Theater for two weeks beginning Friday night, shows that she gave George Bernard Shaw's "Major Barbara" its first American production. It further discloses that she interrupted a road tour of "Sauce for the Goose" in April of 1911 to officially open the New Playhouse of her husband, William A. Brady, on West Forty-eighth Street, New York, with two performances of that comedy, that Vinton Freedley was in her supporting cast when she produced "L'Elevation," and that Guthrie McClintic, her present manager, was one of her minor aides when she appeared in Winthrop Ames' revival of "The Truth" at the Little Theater, New York, in April of 1914.

Miss George is embarked on her first national tour in 11 years with "Spring Again," the comedy hit which ran 30 weeks last season on Broadway. She has served the theater as author, director, manager, and actress for more than 40 years. Before she had established her comic reputation in a revival of "Divorcons," in both New York and London, in the spring of 1907, she had a memorable series of revivals behind her. "Frou Frou," which had served Bernhardt, "The School for Sandal," which saw its first New York production in 1785, and "The Two Orphans," had been rungs in her ladder.

Miss George revived "Divorcons" again in 1913, and in a repertory season which extended from September of 1915 to April, 1916, she added to her list Langdon Mitchell's "The New York Idea," playing the role created by Mrs. Fiske, and revived Henry Arthur Jones' "The Liars," and Shaw's "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," doing the role first played by Ellen Terry. Four years ago she did Somerset Maugham's "The Circle," a play which when first produced included Estelle Winwood, John Halliday, and Ernest Lawford. Tallulah Bankhead was prominent in Miss George's revival.

A new play failing to whet her interest, Miss George finds it pleasant to resort to an old one. "Kind Lady," which served her well in 1935, served her even better four years later. The original production of the Hugh Walpole story, "The Silver Mask," which Edward Chodorov dramatized for Grace George, ran for 102 performances. In its renaissance it ran for 107.

Like so many of her vehicles Miss George's greatest success, St. John Ervine's "The First Mrs. Fraser," was of European origin. Mr. Ervine had written the play for Marie Tempest. Miss George saw Miss Tempest, W. Grahame Brown, and Henry Ainley at the Haymarket in London in the summer of 1929, and concluded negotiations for its American production by trans-Atlantic telephone shortly after her return to New York. "The First Mrs. Fraser" was a hit in both the English-speaking theater capitals.

While Miss George may have been a stranger to the road since she toured in Robert E. Sherwood's comedy, "The Road To Rome," and in "The First Mrs. Fraser," Broadway has seen her frequently in the past 10 years—in "Mademoiselle," which she played with her late step-daughter, Alice Brady, "Matrimony, Pfd.," "The Circle," "Kind Lady," and "Spring Again."

But in that period "Spring Again" has provided her with her longest run.

Screen News

Noel Coward will receive in absentia today the first "Service of Freedom" Award given by Freedom House, on behalf of a group of the United Nations. The award has been voted him for his screen production, "In Which We Serve," which is described in the citation as "a stirring dramatization of the noble spirit and enduring courage which unifies the people of all nations now fighting for freedom."

Representing Mr. Coward at a presentation ceremony this afternoon at Freedom House, 32 East Fifty-first Street is Lowell Thomas, President of the Overseas Press Club, which is sponsoring the première of the film at the Capitol Theater, New York, on Wednesday evening as a benefit for its newly created Correspondents' Fund. The award of the inscribed parchment scroll will take place in the presence of ambassadors, consuls, Government ministers and other dignitaries of the English, Czechoslovakian, Belgian, Polish, Norwegian, Greek, Jugoslav, Netherlands and Chinese governments.

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Paramount has purchased "Stallion Road," a story by Stephen Longstreet, author of "The Gay Sisters," as a starring vehicle for Bing Crosby. "Stallion Road" is the story of a horse ranch in California, and Mr. Crosby will portray the easy-going owner. He is now working in Paramount's Technicolor musical "Dixie," with Dorothy Lamour, Billy DeWolfe, and Marjorie Reynolds.

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"Officers Candidate School," a story of the Coast Artillery, has been scheduled to go before the cameras at Columbia Studio early next month. The film will be produced by Edward Kaufman, from an original by Barry Trivers, dramatizing the process by which an enlisted man goes through his basic training period.

Art Exhibitions

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place Entrance—Portraits by Patricia Marshall Tate. Through December.
Boston Public Library—Exhibition of prints chosen by the Lourses Series, Jean Louis Forain. Through Dec. 31.
Copley Society of Boston, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition by Ralph D. Jackson. Through Dec. 24. Open daily 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Saturday 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Third exhibition of water colors by Andre Wyeth. Through Dec. 26.
Helman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Miscellaneous prints.
The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Books, manuscripts and drawings by Edward Lear.
Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Christmas show of plastic, pottery, metal, glass, china, wood, leather and fabric. Through Dec. 23.
Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Chinese paintings and court robes; Chinese jades, crystals and porcelains; Roman coins, monographs of United States Navy. Through Jan. 9.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2. Admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed national holidays.
Symphony Hall—Exhibition of paintings by the Boston Society of Water Color Painters. On view during concerts of Dec. 24, 26, 28, and 29.
Museum of Fine Arts—9 to 5 daily, 1:30-5:30 Sundays; closed Mondays. Special Christmas exhibition with daily concerts of recorded Christmas and liturgical music. Through Jan. 10. Sixteenth and Seventeenth Century prints of Christmas subjects. Print Department. Painting of the British Fleet off Algiers in 1816 by Robert Salmon. Early American silver owned by the First Church, Second Church, and the Third Religious Society and Church, Dorchester.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy—Exhibition by photographers of Northern New England. Through Jan. 10.
Lowell: Whistler's Birthplace—Water colors by Glenn G. MacNutt, pictures by Hornby, Parsons, Mulhaupt, Gruppe, Arms, D'Andrea, Abbott, Squire, Papsdorf, and Clancey. Through Jan. 15.
Springfield: Springfield Museum of Fine Art—Thirty paintings of "American Life," by Benton, Siporin, Curry, Cadmus, and Martin. Through December.
Winchester: Winchester Art Association—Exhibition of stained glass by Charles J. Connick. Through Dec. 29.
Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—Drawings and prints by Rembrandt. Through December.

New Hampshire

Durham: University of New Hampshire—War posters today. Through Dec. 22.

Rhode Island

Providence: Museum of Art—Fifteen paintings by Van Gogh, lent by the Netherlands Government. Through Dec. 29. Oriental textiles.
Providence Art Club—"Little Pictures," through Dec. 27.

AMUSEMENTS

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Arsenic and Old Lace," starring Boris Karloff. Staged by Bretaigne Windust, setting designed by Raymond Sovey. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Something for the Boys," presented by Michael Todd. Starring Ethel Merman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Jungle Siren," Ann Corio. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:40, 8:25. "Crime School," 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:40.

Exeter—"Pierre of the Plains," Ruth Hussey, John Carroll. 2, 5, 8:15. "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. 3:15, 6:15, 9:30. "March of Time." 4:45, 7:55.

Fenway—"Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane, Bruce Cabot. 11:50 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. 9:40 a. m., 12:55, 4, 7:10, 10:15. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:45.

Kenmore—"Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 1, 4:30, 8. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March, Martha Scott. 2:45, 6:10, 9:40.

Metropolitan—"Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson. 10 a. m., 1:35, 4:45, 8:10. "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9:10.

Modern—"The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:45, 6:45, 9:50. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed. 8, 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Normandie—"Boss of Big Town." 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:10, 9:55. "Lady From Chungking," Anna May Wong. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:05, 5:40, 8:25.

Orpheum—"I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:40. "Seven Sweethearts," Kathryn Grayson, Van Heflin. 9:50 a. m., 12:48, 4, 7:20, 10:25.

Paramount—"Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane, Bruce Cabot. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:45. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 11 a. m., 2, 5, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—Stage Show: 12:29, 3:28, 6:27, 9:10. "Cat People," Simone Simon, Kent Smith, Tom Conway. 11:03 a. m., 2:02, 5:01, 7:44, 10:40.

Scollay—"The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:25.

South Station Theater—"March of Time," "It's Everybody's War," "Famous Jury Trials," "Middletown Goes to War," "Journey to Denelli," "The Three Stooges." latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 9:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Continuous Sunday 1-11.

State—"Seven Sweethearts," Katharine Grayson, Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. 1:30, 5, 8:35. "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. 12, 3:40, 7:10, 10:35.

Telepix—"March of Time's Review of the African Invasion." Pete Smith's Version of "Life of Father," "Hollywood Keyhole," "Alaska," "Horses for the Coach," "Superman of Micedom," News Digest. Continuous from 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"This Is the Enemy." 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:35, 10:25. "Captain Fury," Victor McLaglen, Brian Aherne. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 6, 8:50.

Tremont—"Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey. 9 a. m., 12:30, 4:10, 8. "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. 10:15 a. m., 1:55, 5:45, 9:38.

Uptown—"Orchestra Wives," Glenn Miller and his Orchestra. 1, 4:30, 8:10. "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee, John Carroll. 2:40, 6:10, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:40. "Orchestra Wives," Glenn Miller and his Orchestra. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Flying Tigers," John Carroll, Anna Lee. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. "X Marks the Spot." 2, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. "Mississippi Gambler," Kent Taylor, Frances Langford. 2. Continuous from 6:45.
BRAINTREE—Brainiree: "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Ann Gwynne. "Mokey," Dan Dailey, Jr., Donna Reed. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. 2:26, 6:18, 9:25. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:50, 5:15, 8:05.
Coolidge Corner: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 5:25, 8:30, 9:25. "Voice of Terror." 2:05, 5:10, 8:05.
Cleveland Circle: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen. 1:45, 8.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 2, 8.
University: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 3, 6:25, 9:40.
DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Mummy's Tomb," Dick Foran. "Night Monster." Irene Hervey, Bela Lugosi. 1:45, 8.
Strand: "Orchestra Wives," Carole Landis, Cesar Romero. 1:50, 7:30. "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall.
Codman Square: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. 2:56, 8:56. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis. 1:47, 7:47.
EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Ginger Rogers. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey.
EVERETT — Capitol: "Magnificent Ambersons," John Cotton, Dolores Costello. 3:30, 9:22. "Powder Town," Victor McLaglen. 2, 7:52.
Park: "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden, Frances Dee. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 7:30.
JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 2:30, 8:15. "Mississippi Gambler," Frances Langford. 4:10, 9:55.
MALDEN—Granada: "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, Jean Rogers. 1:50, 5—8:10. "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Robert Cummings. 3:10, 6:30, 9:30.
Strand: "Yanks Are Coming," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. 3:40, 7, 9:50. "Danger, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce. 2:25, 5:40.
Mystic: "Enemy Agent Meets Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 2:15, 8:40. "The Mummy's Tomb," Lon Chaney, Dick Foran. 3:35, 7, 9:50.
Orpheum: "Timber." Leo Carrillo, Andy Devine. 2:15, 7, 9:55. "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. 3:20, 8:30.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 1:55, 7:57. "Orchestra Wives," Marjorie Main. 3:41, 9:41.
MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Married Bachelor," Robert Young, Ruth Hussey. "Submarine Rider," John Howard. 1:30, 7:30.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Submarine Raider," John Howard. 1:30, 7:30.
NATICK—Colonial: "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle, Robert Newton. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Alan Ladd. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Gunga Din," Sam Jaffe, Cary Grant, "King Kong." 2, 8.
Strand: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, John Carroll. "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton. 2, 8.
REVERE—Revere: "Calling Dr Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 2, 8.
Boulevard: "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. "Men of Texas," Robert Stack. 2, 8.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert, Ray Milland. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray, Harriet Hilliard. 2:09, 7:54. "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 3:22, 9:07.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. "Orchestra Wives," Carole Landis, Caesar Romero. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "What's Cookin'" Andrews Sisters, Gloria Jean. "Lady Gangster." 1:45, 7:45, 9:50.
Coolidge: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 1:45, 7:45.
WAVERLY—Strand: "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford. 2, 7:45.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Bambi." "Hello Annapolis," Tom Brown and Jean Parker. March of Time's "Mr. and Mrs. America." 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Big Street," Henry Fonda. "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake. 1:30, 7:45.
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. 3:42, 8:12. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2:25, 6:48, 9:48.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE and ORPHEUM
NO MAN CAN RESIST HER 1 MARRIED A WITCH Starring FREDRIC MARCH VERONICA LAKE
7 GIRLS WITH ONE IDEA "L-O-V-E" 'SEVEN SWEETHEARTS' KATHRYN GRAYSON VAN HEFLIN MARSHA HUNT
EXTRA LOUIS WEIR AT THE ORGAN

RKO KEITH MEMORIAL
THIS IS THE ARMY MUSICAL SHOW
VICTOR MATURE · LUCILLE BALL SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE
CO-HIT That other Woman VIRGINIA GILMORE JAMES ELLISON
RKO GIFT TICKET BOOKS NOW ON SALE

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW George BRENT Priscilla LANE "SILVER QUEEN"
Plus "Girl Trouble"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Bette DAVIS · Paul HENREID "NOW, VOYAGER"
Plus "Secret Enemies"

(BOSTON STAGE)

MAJESTIC · Beg. Christmas Night, 8:30
GLORIA FRANCIS SWANSON·LEDERER "THREE CURTAINS"
by SHAW · BARRIE · PINERO
EVES.: (EXCEPT NEW YEAR'S) 55c-$2.75; NEW YEAR'S EVE: 55c-$3.30; WED. MAT. 55c-$1.65; NEW YEAR'S DAY & SAT. MAT. 55c-$2.20

PLYMOUTH 2 WEEKS BEG. Christmas Night
MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS TOM'W
GRACE GEORGE AND C. AUBREY SMITH
in The 1942 Prize-winning Comedy Hit "SPRING AGAIN"
EVES.: (Except New Year's) 55c, $2.75; New Year's Eve.: 55c, $3.30; Thurs. Mat.: 55c, $1.65; Sat. Mat.: 55c, $2.20.

WILBUR Beg. Christmas Night Seats Tom'w
John C. Wilson presents
The Wife Takes A Child
A comedy by Phoebe & Henry Ephron
Henry Fonda Evelyn Varden
HULL·VARDEN·HARRIGAN
Staged by Mr. Wilson
EVES. (Except New Year's): 55c-$2.75; NEW YEAR'S EVE.: 55c-$3.30; WED. MAT.: 55c-$1.65; SAT. MAT.: 55c-$2.20.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY
MICKEY ROONEY
A YANK AT ETON
Starting Wednesday
SONJA HENIE IN "ICELAND" and "Berlin Correspondent"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A genuine masterpiece."—Watts, Her. Trib. "A triumph."—Atkinson, Times
ANGEL STREET
With JOHN EMERY JUDITH EVELYN LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., WEST 45TH ST. EVGS. 8:40 Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:40 Extra Holiday Mats. Dec. 25 & Jan. 1. Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

CRITIC'S PRIZE WINNER 2ND YEAR
Clifton WEBB Peggy WOOD Leonora CORBETT Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40 Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:40

"A box-office hit, it is gay and heart-warming."—LIFE MAGAZINE
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams. Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY.
BILTMORE, W. 47 St. Cl. 6-4033. No Mon. Perf. Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mat. Sat. 2:40 & Sun. at 3.

NO PERFS. UNTIL FRI. THIS WEEK
JUNIOR MISS
46TH ST. THEA., W. of B'way Cl. 6-6075 EVGS. (Exc. Mon.) 8:40. 32 Top. Mats. SAT., SUN. & DEC. 30 & JAN. 1, 50c to $2

4th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY" —ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 250 Seats at $1.10 Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40 Mail Orders Promptly Filled

Mats. This Week: Christmas & Sat. 2:30
"Just about the prettiest operetta ever written."—Life Magazine
THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT!
ROSALINDA
Music by Johann Strauss
EVES. at 8:30—BEST SEATS $3.30
44TH ST. Thea., W. of Broadway. LA. 4-4337
SEATS SELLING 6 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor
50¢ to $4.50 at all Performances ex- cept Sat. Evs. 50c to $2.50 | Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. Cl. 6-5474
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mail Orders Filled

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
FLORA ROBSON in THE DAMASK CHEEK
A NEW COMEDY
by JOHN van DRUTEN and LLOYD MORRIS
PLAYHOUSE, 48th St. E. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:30 Matinees Wed., Sat. & Thurs., Dec. 29th, at 2:30

MICHAEL MYERBERG presents
TALLULAH BANKHEAD FREDRIC MARCH FLORENCE ELDRIDGE
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER
WITH A COMPANY OF 39 and Florence REED
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-9158 Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40 No Performances Dec. 24th and 25th

"A HIT"—Watts, Herald Tribune
EVA LE GALLIENNE JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT
in UNCLE HARRY
HUDSON Thea., 44th E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40 Evgs. Incl. Sunday—Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

A THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION
PHILIP BARRY'S NEW COMEDY
WITHOUT LOVE
KATHARINE HEPBURN with ELLIOTT NUGENT
ST. JAMES THEA., 44th W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Fri., Jan. 1st

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th Street and 6th Avenue
RONALD COLMAN · GREER GARSON
in James Hilton's "RANDOM HARVEST"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
WITH THE GREAT CHRISTMAS STAGE SHOW
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4

Busher Jackson Ready to Return to National Hockey League Action Tomorrow

Veteran Wing Now Leads In Goal-Scoring Column

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After a fellow has been around the National Hockey League going on 14 seasons, you might think that scoring goals would be more or less routine. Such is not the case with Harvey (Busher) Jackson of the Boston Bruins, however, whose impatience at having been sidelined for six games this season has been only partially satisfied by the knowledge that he will return to action against his former mates, Toronto Maple Leafs, at the Garden tomorrow night.

"Principally I want to get back into uniform because the club is short-handed enough without my being out, and I think I can help," the Busher said as he stayed here in his hotel room instead of making last week's trip with the team. "And then, too, I want to get some goals."

Leads League

Although Jackson knew he had scored quite a few since he broke in with the Leafs in the 1929-30 season, he was surprised when informed that he has tallied the most of any player now active in the N. H. L., and has an excellent chance to rank second in history to the great Nels Stewart.

Right up to this minute the Busher has 220 goals in regular season play. Including his playoff scores, he has a grand total of 237, and counting total assists, his point column shows 447 points, or an average of 32 points per season. And it must be remembered that he only played one half a season a year ago, and that this season is not yet half over.

Few Stand Out

As many goals as he has scored, though, only a few stand out in his memory. He can't remember how many times he has scored the hat trick of three in one game, but he does remember that he once scored four goals in one period against the St. Louis Eagles and that he once scored three in one period in a Stanley Cup play-off game. He also recalls the fact that two years in a row he scored the winning goal in Montreal on Christmas eve.

"I probably could remember a lot more if I sat down and thought hard, but there are too many on the list to remember them all. What I've often wondered, though, is just how many shots at the net a fellow would have to have to get that many goals." He's got something there, but there is no way of figuring it. A guess would be somewhere in the vicinity of 3,000 shots.

323 For Stewart

In chasing Stewart, Busher has too much to do to overhaul him, for the former Montreal Maroon has chalked up 323 goals in regular play. Jackson is just as happy right now, however, over leading his teammate, Dit Clapper, who is second in the league with 211. Busher has passed Frankie Boucher of New York Rangers, who had 213, and is within sight of Charlie Conacher, who wound up with 225.

Back in 1931-32 Harvey won the scoring championship with 28 goals and 25 assists for 53 points. He was a member of three Stanley Cup teams as a Maple Leaf, and for several seasons was a fixture at left wing on the all-star sextet.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	11	5	4	26	77	64
Toronto	11	7	2	24	100	59
Detroit	8	5	5	21	65	54
Chicago	8	6	4	20	66	63
Montreal	5	12	3	13	58	87
New York	4	12	2	10	58	97

Results Dec. 20

Toronto 8, New York 2.
Boston 4, Chicago 4.
Detroit 4, Montreal 3.

Results Dec. 19

Boston 3, Toronto 3.
New York 1, Montreal 1.

Over the Blue Line

With their 3-3 tie in Toronto Saturday night and the 4-4 tie in Chicago last night, Bruins ran their undefeated string to nine straight . . . They have lost just one of their last 16 games, and today remained at the head of the standing by two points over Toronto . . . Bruins are still undefeated in nine games at home, and have hopes of continuing that string against Leafs tomorrow night . . . Other N. H. L. results of the week end found Detroit beating Montreal 4-3 and Leafs trouncing Rangers 8-2 last night, and New York and Montreal playing to a 1-1 tie Saturday.

* * *

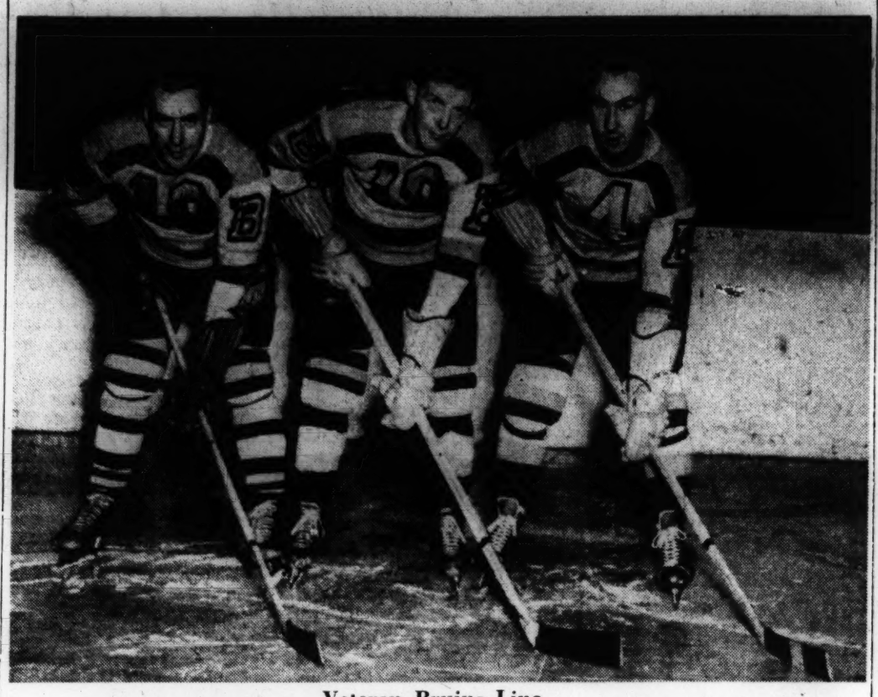
Signing of Yank Boyd has already begun to pay dividends . . . He scored a goal in Chicago last night . . . Toronto is the first club to score 100 goals this season, and Leafs have played only 20 games . . . With 30 more to go they appear a cinch to break the record of 179 goals for a single season set by the Bruins of 1929-30 . . . Likewise the most goals against record of 184 appears doomed, for already New York Rangers have been scored on 97 times in 18 games.

* * *

The Boston Olympics saw their record of being undefeated in Eastern Amateur League competition at home go by the boards over the week end when they lost to New York Rovers 4-3 Saturday and to Philadelphia Falcons 4-2 yesterday . . . The 'Pics do not play here again until Jan. 8 and 9, when Falcons come for a two-game series.

College Football
By the Associated Press
Result Dec. 19
So. California 21 St. Mary's Navy 13.

What's in a Name?



Veteran Bruins Line

If you called these players by their regular first names, they would no doubt answer, but it is by their nicknames that they are known best. Harvey Jackson, at the left, has always answered to "Busher" ever since he broke in with Toronto 14 years ago; Erwin Chamberlain, center, is better known as "Murph," because his grandfather's name was Murphy; while Herb Cain, right, always answers to "Sugar." Busher has missed action the past week and Cain has been out over the week end, but the boys hope to be reunited at the Garden against Toronto tomorrow night.

Sugar Bowl Has Top Track Aces For Dec. 31 Meet

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 21 (AP)—A large field of track aces have accepted invitations to the Sugar Bowl meet scheduled Dec. 31, L. Dibenedetto announced in making public the complete entry list.

Greg Rice, Notre Dame's champion distance runner, will not defend his three-mile crown, but will be replaced by colorful Walter Spain of Birmingham Southern. Spain as a Birmingham High School student achieved a mild degree of fame by sneaking into a Southeastern Conference meet and leading the two-mile field for two laps before policemen wrestled him off the track.

Fred Wolcott, one of the greatest hurdlers of all time while enrolled at Rice University, will represent the Georgia Preflight School here. Wisconsin's Walter Mehl will run the mile. Hugh Short, national collegiate 440-yard champion, represents Georgetown in that dash. The complete list:

120-yard hurdles—Ensign Fred Wolcott, Georgia Preflight School; Pete Owens, unattached, Dallas; Charles Hlad, unattached, Chicago; Douglas Jaques, University of Texas; Arthur Egbert, Marquette University.

One-mile run—Gilbert Dodds, Boston Athletic Association; Donald Burnham, Dartmouth University; Tom Judge, Indiana University; Ensign Walter Mehl, Iowa Preflight School; Earl Mitchell, Indiana University.

440-Yard dash—Harold Hall, unattached, Houston; Hugh Short, Georgetown University; Russell Owen, Ohio State; Jack Campbell, Fordham; Oris "Arkey" Erwin, Louisiana State.

Three-mile run—Ollie Hunter, III, Notre Dame; Fred Wiltz, Indiana; Leo Casey, New York A. C.; Jerry Thompson, Texas; Walter Spain, Birmingham Southern.

Two-mile steeplechase—George DeGeorge, New York A. C.; Forest Efaw, Oklahoma A. & M.; Harold Gunston, New York A. C.; James Rafferty, New York A. C.

Glasgow Rangers Gain First-Place Tie on Saturday

LONDON, Dec. 21 (CP Cable)—Glasgow Rangers Saturday gained a share of first place in the Scottish Southeastern Football League by blanking Albion Rovers 4-0 while Hibernians, previously the sole leaders, were beaten 3-2 by Third Lanark. Rangers, favored to retain the league title, have two games in hand.

English League positions were unchanged, Arsenal shuting out Luton Town 4-0 in the South and Blackpool beating Blackburn 4-2 in the North. The western section leaders, Lovell's Athletic, played a 2-2 draw with Bristol City.

Queen's Park Rangers and Tottenham Hotspurs remained tied for second place in the southern section, the former beating Crystal Palace 3-0 while the Spurs were winning 2-0 over West Ham before a crowd of 10,000.

Liverpool remained at Blackpool's heels with a 6-2 victory over Tranmere.

Aberdeen won the first of a home-and-home total-goals series with Dunfermline for the Scottish Northeastern League Cup. The score was 3-2

Belgium edged out Norway 3-2 in an Inter-Allied services match.

Lean Red Sox Outfielder Held Monopoly in Power

CHICAGO, Dec. 21 (AP)—Cornering most of the American League 1942 hitting honors, lean Ted Williams, the 24-year-old Boston Red Sox outfielder who now is taking a course in naval aviation and is considered out of baseball for the duration of the war, became the eighth player in the league's history to win the batting championship more than once.

Williams officially was tabbed today as champion with a .356—a 50 point drop from his winning .406 in 1941. His mark topped the .330 Ernie Lombardi of the Boston Braves posted to win the 1942 National League batting title.

Williams also led in these departments: 36 home runs, 137 runs batted in, 338 total bases and 141 runs. Chet Laabs of the St. Louis Browns was second best in homers with 27.

Batting Let-down

Official figures showed a considerable let-down in batting this year. In 1941 three men exceeded Williams' new .356 mark, and 16 finished with .300 or better, whereas only seven regulars made this group in 1942.

Aggregate team batting dropped from .266 in 1941 to .257. The Red Sox, powered by Williams and Johnny Pesky, took the title for the third straight year with .276—seven points shy of their 1941 percentage.

Although Joe Di Maggio's seventh place hitting mark of .305 was accented by only 21 homers, nine less than he clubbed a year ago, the New York Yankees totalled 108 four-ply blows. For 23 years now they have been tops in this particular feature and have gone through 21 seasons with a home run output of 100 or better. Charlie Keller aided the cause this year by matching Di Maggio's production.

Yanks Second

The Yanks were second in team batting with .269, followed by the Browns with .259 and the Washington Senators with .258.

In the league as a whole, home run output dropped from 734 in 1941 to 533.

Pesky, who, like Williams, also is in the naval aviation program, was runner-up in batting with .331, but excelled the champion in number of hits with 205 to become the eighth rookie in American League annals to pass the 200 mark. Pesky also led in sacrifices with 22. Sacrifice hits throughout the league increased by 36.

Spence Third

Trailing Pesky in the batting race were Stanley Spence of Washington with .323; Joe Gordon of the Yankees, .322; George Case of Washington, .320 and Walt Judnich of St. Louis, .313.

Spence collected 203 base hits and paced the league with 15 triples, two more than Joe Di Maggio and Cleveland's Jeff Heath.

Don Kolloway of the Chicago White Sox, who hit a comparatively weak .273, tapped 40 doubles to head that specialty, while Harlond Clift of St. Louis posted 39. For the fourth consecutive season, Case was the best base burglar, stealing 44 to run his total to 163 in the four years. Case was tagged only six times in his attempts, while Lou Boudreau, the Cleveland manager, was nailed 16 times.

Sports Around the Hub

Ice-Capades Features Twins

Ice-Capades of 1943 will feature, among other things, two sets of twins when it opens at the Boston Garden Christmas night. The Murry sisters of Long Beach, Calif., will be back, and in addition the show has Carol and Lorraine Brinckman of St. Paul, Minn. Just 4ft. 10in. high and weighing 98 pounds, these girls came to Ice-Capades the hard way. They skated in all of the large outdoor carnivals in the Middle West, starting in solos and later working as a doubles team.

The Brinckman sister play a paramount role in "Toys For Sale," a colorful spectacle in pantomime being presented for the first time. This ice show is bigger and better than ever, and those interested in going had best get busy on tickets.

* * *

With release of American League averages today it became official that for the first time in history, Boston produced the batting titleholders in both major circuits. Ted Williams, however, topped not only the A. L., but also the N. L. champion, Ernie Lombardi of the Braves. Williams left the majors as you'd expect him to—with a grip on a majority of the offensive crowns.

* * *

Coach Denny Myers ran his B. C. Eagles through morning and afternoon drills on Miami Field today, preparatory to the New Year's Day date in the Orange Bowl with Alabama. The boys wore full equipment for the afternoon session and had some contact work under the torrid Miami sun. Mike Holovak and Joe Repko missed yesterday's initial workout because they went to the Orange Bowl Stadium instead of Miami Field.

Briefs . . . The Maritime Commission asked school children to name 22 Liberty ships and those in New York City came up with Lou Gehrig. This is probably the first time a merchant ship has ever been named after a big league baseball player . . . The New England A. A. U. meets this evening at the Hotel Lenox . . . Ice-Capades of 1943 are donating their Dec. 30 matinee performance to War Bonds. The only manner in which one can gain admission to this showing is by the purchase of War Bonds of between $25 and $500, Series E . . . If you're looking for action at low cost, attend some of those schoolboy hockey shows at the Arena or Garden on Saturday. Waltham has a kid defenseman named Stinehour who is pro timber.

Larry MacPhail Has Solution To Dodger Setback

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — The Brooklyn Dodgers lost the National League pennant race not because they collapsed but because "the other clubs in the league just couldn't beat the Cardinals," Lieut. Col Leland Stanford MacPhail declared.

"Collapse, nothing!" the Dodgers' former general manager, who resigned at the season's end to join the Army, shouted in an interview during a stopover on a southern trip. "Why, this was the best Brooklyn club of 'em all."

MacPhail praised Branch Rickey, his successor, and Leo Durocher, the club manager. He called Rickey "a great fellow to pick up young kids—he knows talent in the rough as well as anybody and gets results with his farm system."

Mack Likes Site

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Connie Mack, President and manager of the Athletics, has returned from Savannah, Ga., and expressed satisfaction with the A's new training camp there.

Connie said he had arranged for the players to live at the General Oglethorpe Hotel. The players will walk four miles to the field.

Poll Names Cards First For Surprise

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—The sports world furnished its share of the surprises this year, but the biggest one of all came in the World Series, when the St. Louis Cardinals bounced back from defeat in the opener and whipped the highly favored New York Yankees in four straight games.

That achievement, coming after the Cardinals had nosed out the Brooklyn Dodgers for the National League pennant, was listed as the year's No. 1 surprise today by 39 of the 87 Sports Editors who voted in the annual poll of the Associated Press.

Twenty-two others voters placed the Cardinals second and 13 named them as third choice, giving the Red Birds a total of 174 points on the basis of three for first, two for second and one for third.

Closely behind the Cardinals in the voting came the Holy Cross football team's 55-12 upset over a Boston College team that had romped through the rest of its schedule with a perfect record and was favored by several touchdowns. Holy Cross collected 163 points on 33 first-place votes, 26 for second and 12 for third.

The other surprises in sports during the year were almost forgotten by the voters, who recalled the World Series reversal and the Holy Cross upset as by far the most unexpected events.

Auburn's football upset of Georgia drew only four first place votes but landed in third position in the final tabulation, ahead of the Washington Redskins, who dethroned the Chicago Bears as kings of professional football in the National League play-off. The Redskins got seven voters for first, but only 31 points, compared with Auburn's 43.

Other surprises mentioned for first on one or more ballots included the unexpected showing of the Illinois football team, Notre Dame's victory over the Iowa Seahawks and the St. Louis Browns' rise in the American League.

Basketball Stars Have Other Duties

CLEVELAND (AP)—Once a week, during the regular practice season, the Collinwood High School basketball squad lines up at a table to work out with pen, paper, and ink.

Letter-writing seems to have no place in cage practice, but Coach Harry Newman isn't forgetting the boys in the armed forces who made up his teams in other years. Sixty-four letter men are on Collinwood's honor roll.

That's why Newman calls time out every week, huddles his present satellites around the table, and tells them to start pitching words to the school's alumni in service.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Batting Decline for 1943

There is a strong hint to the future in the official American League batting averages, just released. It is a hint that the major leagues, if they function in 1943, will probably hit a modern rock bottom in the offensive table. What with the ball losing its "rabbit" qualities and many of the top-flight sluggers entering the armed service, .300 hitters among the regulars may be as scarce next season as no-hit pitchers—come to think of it, perhaps even scarcer.

In repeating as batting champion in the A. L. in 1942, Ted Williams dropped 50 points. Furthermore, the entire league slipped from .266 in '41 to .257 in '42; from 11,492 total hits to 10,785; from 734 home runs to 533; and from 16 .300 hitters to only seven among the regulars.

Study Reaction

Certain critics and fans have been shouting for several years: "Give the game back to the pitcher!" This may happen in '43, arousing, after a fashion, a cry: "Give the game back to the batter!" You can't satisfy everybody in a game with so many angles, but the pitcher is certain to get a bigger play in the months immediately ahead and it will give the magnates a chance to study the reaction in the grandstands and bleachers.

The Red Sox again proved that hits aren't everything. They led the A. L. for the third year running, but had to pay to see the World Series. The Yankees made the October classic because, while getting an occasional hit themselves, they were able to discourage the offense of the opposition. The Yanks, by the way, produced 100 or more home runs for the 18th consecutive year, a trick they have pulled 23 times in the 42-year history of the circuit.

Batting Monopoly

Williams walked out of baseball and into a naval aviation career with a monopoly in the batting department. Along with winning the triple crown—batting, runs-batted-in and homers—he finished first in runs scored, total bases and bases on balls. What more can you expect from a lone kid with a bat in his hands? And yet Joe Gordon won the most valuable player award. But that's another story and a familiar one.

Young Johnny Pesky, who also is studying naval aviation, became the eighth player in A. L. history to make 200 or more hits as a freshman. He ranked first with 205. Too, the Red Sox shortstop had 22 sacrifices for a second leadership. The sacrifice column, incidentally, was one of the few which showed an increase in '42—from 648 to 684.

Other Facts

Jimmie Foxx bowed out of the younger circuit with 524 home runs, a figure second only to Babe Ruth's 714. But Double-X left much more behind him. Joe Cronin broke the record held by Jimmy Collins by managing the Red Sox for the seventh straight year. And the end is not yet in sight for Joe. This record looks slim indeed, however, when put against that of Connie Mack. The tall veteran finished his 42nd consecutive year as manager of the Athletics.

Lou Boudreau raised his batting average 26 points to .283, despite the added burden of piloting the Indians. George Case topped the field in stolen bases for the fourth straight season, 44, and was caught only six times. Doc Cramer was over the 600-times-at-bat level for the eighth time, equalling the record held jointly by Sam Rice and Charley Gehringer.

The leading batters? George Susce, Tommy Carey and Ray Hayworth tied for the top spot at 1.000—one time up and one hit. But don't laugh. Could you do it?

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Chicago Bears whipped New York Giants, 37-9, in annual play-off to win National Football League Championship.

Three Years Ago

Chicago University abolished football as result of poor showing in recent seasons.

Five Years Ago

Whizzer White, Colorado's All-America halfback, won Rhodes Scholarship and announced he wouldn't play pro football.

Florida to Cut Athletics From Spring Program

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Dec. 21 (AP)—The University of Florida athletic officials announced today discontinuance of intercollegiate athletics for the remainder of the current school year upon completion of the basketball schedule.

Dean W. H. Wilson, Chairman of the Faculty Committee on Athletics, said the entire spring sports program would be revised to place more emphasis on the University's physical fitness program and intramural competition, and would reach a larger proportion of the student body than heretofore.

The change was recommended to the Board of Control by the Faculty Committee and John J. Tigert, President of the University.

The regular second semester athletic fee for students has been cut by the Board of Control from $3.50 to $1.50 because of elimination of intercollegiate competition in such sports as swimming, tennis, boxing, baseball, and track, all of which required support from football receipts and students' fees.

The University's swimming team dominated Southeastern Conference swimming competition for several years and a number of Florida boxers have won conference boxing titles. The Florida tennis, baseball, and track teams have had only moderate success.

Notes From Sports Front

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—It might be a humorous (in some quarters) development if some of the baseball club owners who are busy finding new training quarters because of transportation difficulties, etc., should learn that those long, expensive jaunts weren't necessary at all. . . . There have been complaints at times that training under a hot Florida or California sun and then coming back to major league territory in mid-April didn't always produce the best results. . . . And it isn't violating the censorship to point out that northern April weather often isn't fit for man or beast, much less baseball. . . . Before we hear any rebuttal from the warm spots, however, we'll admit that we don't expect any permanent changes as long as spring training retains its publicity value.

* * *

Tulsa U. officials may ask to have their early Missouri Valley basketball games rescheduled because most of their cagers will be playing football in the Sugar Bowl. . . . New York baseball writers plan to hold their annual dinner Feb. 7, but they're not expecting as big an out-of-town attendance as last winter, when they turned over $2,500 profit to the Red Cross. . . . Jack Meagher, the Auburn coach who soon will be a major in the Marines, picks Alabama to beat Boston College in the Orange Bowl—which is probably a good idea as long as he remains in the South. . . . Lee (Jeep) Handley, former Pirate infielder, is toying with the idea of leaving his job with a tractor company to return to baseball next season. He has had offers from the Giants, Athletics and Toronto.

* * *

Chicago's Navy Pier, which took up cross-country running as a conditioning sport last fall, has organized a track team with 75 candidates . . . Corp. Walter Scott, former crack New York amateur golfer, says the Army has corrected his worst golfing weakness. He never could make a chip shot right until he started using the smooth, sweeping stroke he learned wielding a broom in camp.

American Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Western Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Buffalo	11	9	3	24	76	58
Pittsburgh	11	10	0	22	76	77
Indianapolis	9	9	2	20	77	57
Cleveland	8	11	3	19	70	76

Eastern Division

Hershey	15	4	4	34	81	61
Providence	13	10	0	26	88	82
Washington	8	12	5	17	73	104
New Haven	4	12	4	12	80	76

Results Dec. 20

Buffalo 6, Washington 3.
Pittsburgh 6, New Haven 2.
Hershey 3, Indianapolis 1.
Cleveland at Providence, postponed.

Results Dec. 19

Pittsburgh 4, Hershey 3.
Cleveland 2, Buffalo 1.
New Haven 3, Washington 3. (Overtime).

Army Training

DALLAS, Texas (AP)—Physical training instructors at nearby Hensley Field are wearing that smug, satisfied look.

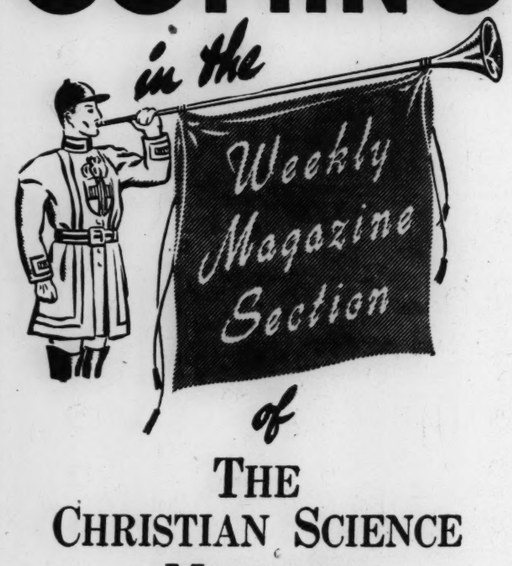
The soldiers want to have a Christmas party and there's not a paunch to be found among 'em, befitting a Santa Claus. A bay-windowed civilian will be imported for the chore.

Ice-Trix by Trixie

Wide World

Trixie, world's wonder juggler, has transplanted her difficult act to ice after a year of practice. She is a new hit in the Ice-Capades which open at the Boston Garden Christmas night.

COMING



of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DECEMBER 26, 1942

GOVERNMENT FOR THE GOVERNED'S SAKE — By Sir Hubert Young
Analysis of answers which might be given to the question of international interest in colonial territories—a question that will need to be answered as soon as the war is over.

FRIENDLINESS COMES TO TOWN — By Beatrice Oppenheim
Every American in active co-operation with his neighbors is the goal of the U. S. Civilian Defense Office, which is sponsoring a program to encourage neighborhood helpfulness in community projects as well as individual support and encouragement.

WHEN THE MESS CALL SOUNDS AT SEA — By Irene Dahlberg Nehrling
It is constantly mealtime for somebody aboard the Navy's men-of-war and, with the exception of fresh fruits and vegetables, the crews don't miss anything they are accustomed to at home.

SHOSTAKOVITCH'S WAR SYMPHONY — By Nicolas Slonimsky
An interview with a noted Russian composer whose Seventh Symphony, written in Leningrad during the siege, has become his country's Marseillaise.

STEP UP WITH SUGGESTIONS — By Ralph W. Cessna
Democracy in manufacture, where the idea men are not all at the top, is bringing much satisfaction to employees of many large manufacturing plants throughout the United States, and generous checks are proving that ideas pay.

THE ARAB'S GIFT TO UNCLE SAM — By Lucy Embury
A visit to the coast of Corsairs, which sent to America, by way of Christopher Columbus, the seed of a rich old civilization, and architectural traditions that have set the seal of Spain and Barbary upon American homes.

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Commerce and Finance

Morgenthau Sees War Bond Sales Goal Exceeded by $1 Billion

Business and Industry

Price Ceilings Put on Mutton At Wholesale

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has placed wholesale and packer sales of lamb and mutton throughout the country under specific maximum prices.

Generally, these wholesale prices were slightly lower than existing quotations, except for slightly higher prices allowed in San Francisco, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and Boston because of abnormal price situations in those cities.

For the present, no change was made in retail prices of lamb, for which the ceiling is the highest price which each butcher or store charged between July 27 and July 31. OPA warned, however, that this may be changed.

On mutton, retail prices will be increased three cents per pound.

Today's regulation was similar to a recent order on the wholesale price of beef, and will be administered according to the same ten zones set up in that order.

Base of the new lamb and mutton wholesale prices will be a specific schedule covering zones 2, 3, and 4 — which comprise roughly the Middle West and Mountain States.

In these zones, the ceiling prices for lamb and mutton carcasses, round dressed, pluck out, per 100 pounds, follow: grade AA lamb, $26.50; grade A lamb, $25; grade B lamb, $23; grade C lamb, $20.75; grade S mutton, $13.75; grade M mutton, $12.50; grade R mutton, $11.25.

In zone 1; the west coast, prices will be $1.50 higher per hundredweight than in the base area. In zone 5, comprising most of Illinois and Wisconsin, prices will be 50 cents per hundred pounds higher than in the base area, and in each of the next zones, the price goes up 25 cents for each zone, so that in zone 10 prices will be up $1.75 per hundred pounds higher than in the base area.

Prices in the eastern zones were figured on the basis of freight and ice charges from Kansas City, Mo.

The grades of lamb and mutton under the price regulation are the same as those regularly used by the agriculture department. These grades will have to be stamped on wholesale cuts of lamb and mutton for the purpose, OPA said, of "definitely tying wholesale prices to quality."

The cuts of lamb mutton also were standardized by the order.

The new regulation replaced temporary ceilings.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Increased ceiling prices at some chain stores and other low-margin food stores on rice, dried fruit and dry beans have been authorized by the Office of Price Administration.

The increases, effective at once, will cause slight price increases to customers of these stores, OPA said, but it will permit such retail outlets to stock the food items, which have been disappearing from shelves in some areas.

The increase is designed to cover additional cost of packaging and abnormal transportation charges. An increase of one cent on packages or rice, beans or dried fruit weighing one pound and 15 ounces will result, and an increase of two cents on larger packages.

The figures are average and will vary in different sections of the country. Some wholesalers as well as retailers are affected.

The retailers allowed the advance are restricted to chain outlets located more than 200 miles from their warehouses, and to retailers who buy the commodities in bulk and later package them themselves.

The wholesalers eligible are those who buy the three items in bulk and package them, and retailer owned co-operative wholesalers, who were given an alternative pricing method to be used on sales to non-members.

N. Y. Savings Banks Bond Buying Heavy

NEW YORK (AP)—New York State savings banks have subscribed to more than $250,000,000 of the currently offered $9,000,000,000 of United States Treasury obligations, the Association of Saving Banks announced.

Reports from 124 of the 132 banks represented in the association disclosed subscriptions totaling $264,906,500 had been cleared. Of this amount the 2½ per cent Treasury bonds accounted for $236,251,500.

I. B. M. Endicott Plant Gets Army-Navy "E" Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ENDICOTT, N. Y.—The Army-Navy "E" award for excellence in production of war materials has been conferred on the main plant of the International Business Machines Corporation here.

Brig. Gen. Alexander G. Gillespie, Commanding General of Watervliet Arsenal, presented the "E" pennant to President Thomas J. Watson, representing the management, and Warren M. Wilcox, representing the employees. He was introduced by Col. Frank J. Atwood, Chief of the Rochester Ordnance District, in which the plant is located.

Cotton Ginned Shows Gain

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cotton of this year's growth ginned to Dec. 13 totaled 11,742,798 running bales, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, compared with 9,914,549 bales a year ago, and 11,430,454 bales two years ago.

Prestige of Business Rises As That of Government Falls

First of several articles on the economic management of the war program and the parts played respectively by government and business.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Post-war planners in both the government and business might well consider the striking contrast, now that the United States has been in the war for a single year, in the changes in public prestige experienced by these two major branches of the American system of political economy—business and government.

The prestige of business has gone up sharply and the prestige of government has gone down sharply, both on the basis of the record of the last twelve months. Industrial managements have done better than anybody imagined a year ago, and the government administration of the war economy has been worse than anybody imagined at that time.

It is now being openly charged that, despite the vast array of experience to go on, the economic management of the war program in 1942 has been decidedly inferior to that of 1917 and 1918—which is also a point against the government, because the War Industries Board and the Food and Fuel Administrations and the other official paraphernalia of war economy 25 years ago were run by business men who were only extemporaneously government officials whereas the economy is now being run by government officials who are only extemporaneously business men.

Done Better in World War I

This is in spite of the fact that mobilization of the country's war economy 25 years ago had to be done on the basis of no American experience and very brief and inadequate European experience, and yet it was done well enough so that the Germans, who know a good thing in the way of war economy when they see one, borrowed very copiously from American methods when they decided to go to war again, and have spoken very highly indeed of those 1917-1918 achievements of the United States. The fact that actual output this time far exceeds that of 1918 apparently must be attributed to the fact that American industrial and technological capacity is 25 years ahead of World War I.

The situation is of unusual post-war importance because the inefficiency of the present war economy, set up and run by an Administration whose chief claim to historic fame is political and humanitarian rather than administrative, is likely to be felt by the American public in 1943 far more keenly than it was in 1942. An enormous carry-over of civilian goods from before the war has so far cushioned the civilian against the impact of war, but the cushion is now wearing thin and will soon be gone. So a shortage a day in 1943 is likely to keep good will away from the Administration.

The new Congress is said to be loaded for bear, and though the old standing committees have been swept aside, this too may be of post-war significance. The old ones were mostly concerned with baiting business, now a somewhat hackneyed sport, while the new ones may take up with zest the baiting of administrative officials, which will introduce a new fashion into trouble-shooting. Major retort courteous is likely to be the claim that such airing of dirty administrative linen is, to mix a metaphor, rocking the boat in war time, and major reply is likely to be that the criticism is constructive, needed, and long overdue.

Muddling Brings Crises

A single illustration may help to explain the above. The country now faces a partial meat famine, with the prospect that it will get worse instead of better. The food situation has been muddled along until dairy-cattle are being slaughtered, farm-hands are leaving the farms, livestock is being turned into the standing corn, crops are going unharvested, and at the present rate the United States will have to skimp very closely, to put it mildly, to make good on its overseas feeding promises.

The muddling along or lack of official foresight of the last year has not been confined to agriculture. It has characterized rubber, manpower, and price control and rationing, to say nothing of priorities, the latter system only being replaced by the commonsense method of the "controlled materials plan" a year after America's entry into the war, though Britain switched to it three months after she entered the war and the Germans adopted it years ago. All along the line, administrative conversion to war has been too little and too late—patch-up jobs on earlier patch-up jobs, with duplication and overlapping of authority.

Two major troubles happen to be most conspicuous at the moment: the President's failure to set up an economic war cabinet, and the mess into which price control and rationing has drifted.

War Cabinet Need Obvious

The need for an economic war cabinet is now clearer because of the increasing number of recent appointments of czars and administrators. The first step toward a good war economy is the centralization of functions in the hands of individual men, and until that is done there is no point in urging an economic war cabinet because there is nobody to constitute such a cabinet.

Now, however, that the country has at long last a Fuel Administrator, a Rubber Administrator, a Transportation Co-ordinator, a Manpower Chief and a Food Administrator, the makings of a war cabinet begin to emerge—and the need for it begins to be obvious. Appointment of a few more much-needed single functional heads and the need for an economic war cabinet will be a crying one.

The reason why the appointment of administrators and co-ordinators and "czars" thereupon makes a war cabinet necessary as well as possible, is that these single functional heads cannot operate in a vacuum, but must necessarily over-lap in function at many points, no matter how clearly their functions are marked out. Mr. Jeffers must naturally consult Mr. Nelson on the allocation of scarce materials, pumps, and equipment to the synthetic rubber program; Mr. Wickard must deal with Mr. Eastman in the matter of transport, and so, obviously, must Mr. Ickes, and all must sooner or later deal with the Manpower Chief.

There is but one way, however, by which this can be done—through a cabinet or board with authority to sit down and discuss the various problems, thresh them out and settle them with finality. It would even take care of the President's failure in some cases to give the necessary authority, and his habit of either giving only three-quarters of a job to a man or else of giving four jobs to three men. They could still sit down and work it out. It sounds elementary.

But unfortunately each point of difference or over-lap or conflict between the responsible tops of the war economy apparently today has to be threshed out with the President, and he is busy with other things, particularly the strategy of the war.

(to be continued)

Strike Halts Ohio Newspaper First Time in 127 Years

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 19 (AP)—For the first time in its 127-year history, the Repository—Canton's only daily newspaper—did not go to press yesterday.

This was announced by the owner, Brush-Moore Newspapers, Inc., after composing room employees affiliated with the Canton Typographical Union on Thursday voted to strike in an effort to enforce demands for pay increases.

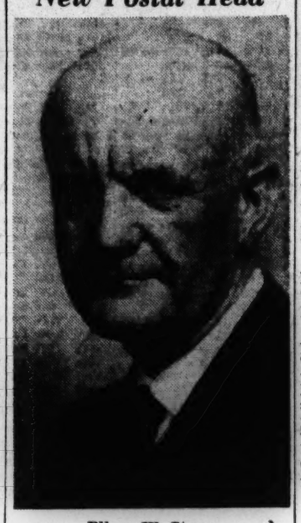
In a statement broadcast locally, the management said the strike action "apparently comes as a consequence of a breakdown in collective bargaining processes between a closed shop typographical union and this newspaper under demands for wage increases."

The dispute was referred to the War Labor Board at Washington, John D. Raridan, Brush-Moore's executive editor, reported.

The management of the Repository, which publishes each afternoon during the week and Sunday mornings, asserted the union last spring was granted a raise bringing the scale to $52 a week for day workers and $55.75 for night employees.

Joseph K. Vodrey, Repository business manager, said the union demanded 11-cent hourly increases in both day and night shift rates. He listed present rates as $1.30 an hour for daytime work and $1.39 for night.

New Postal Head



Ellery W. Stone

Named President of Postal Telegraph, Inc., succeeding Edwin F. Chinlund, who will continue as chairman of the board. Mr. Stone formerly was a vice-president of the company.

Nation's 1942 Income Placed At $117 Billion

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones estimated that this year's national income would exceed $117,000,000,000—nearly three times the depression low—and that next year it would climb to $135,000,000,000.

Part of the $22,000,000,000 gain over 1941 can be attributed to higher prices, Mr. Jones said in a statement, "but the major share represents an increased volume of productive activity."

The estimate for this year compares with the 1929 income of $83,265,000,000, a record until last year, and the 1932 mark of $39,991,000,000, since when the national income has climbed each year except 1938. President Roosevelt set a $100,000,000,000 income as the goal for recovery from the depression.

Last March the Commerce Department had estimated this year's income at $113,000,000,000.

The largest dollar volume increase during 1942 is anticipated for wages and salaries, which Mr. Jones said would exceed $80,000,000,000, compared with $61,000,000,000 last year.

The largest percentage gain was his estimate of 45 per cent for agricultural income which Mr. Jones attributed to higher farm prices.

The income of business concerns may drop 5 or 6 per cent from 1941 levels because of increased taxes, Mr. Jones said, adding that it was difficult to estimate their net earnings for next year in view of uncertainties over new taxes and possible industrial shifts due to the war. One favorable factor for the corporations, he said, is that conversion of most durable goods plants to war production will have been completed and they need not expect interruptions due to changeover from civilian production such as occurred in many plants this year.

No actual dollar estimates were given for farm and business net income for 1942.

"This upward trend of total wages and salaries," Mr. Jones said, "must continue in 1943 as the total of military and civilian employment continues to expand and as extensions are made in the average work week, even if there is substantial wage stabilization during the year ahead."

Victory Bond Sales Already Top $10 Billion

WASHINGTON (AP)—Americans have lent their government more than $10,000,000,000 this month in the greatest outpouring of money for loans of any similar period of U. S. history.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau announced this today "as the sort of news that Axis leaders dread to hear."

Another borrowed billion is expected by the end of December. This, with taxes and other collections of about $2,500,000,000, promises to bring the Treasury's December receipts to about $13,500,000,000, a sizable chunk of the national income of $117,000,000,000 estimated for this year by the Commerce Department.

May Hit $11 Billion

The Treasury had set a goal of $9,000,000,000 in its December Victory Fund drive. With this figure already surpassed by $1,229,000,000. Mr. Morgenthau raised the sights to $11,000,000,000

"I am deeply gratified by the superb public response to the financial needs of our country in this war," Mr. Morgenthau said in a statement. "It will reassure all soldiers who are fighting the good fight.

"Much more than $10,000,000,000 will be needed, and I urge every American to dig deep into his pockets and buy more of the securities that will remain available until Dec. 23, and the tax notes and savings bonds that will continue to be on sale."

The Treasury said the December drive had succeeded "not only because of the amount involved, but also because of heavy purchases of securities by other than commercial banks, the soundest and least inflationary method of Treasury borrowing." Of total borrowings to the close of business Saturday, 45 per cent was by commercial banks and 55 per cent by other investors.

Exceeds Big 1918 Loan

The $4,588,000,000 borrowed from banking sources consisted of $500,000,000 in Treasury notes, $2,058,000,000 in 1¾ per cent Treasury bonds and $2,030,000,000 in ⅞ per cent certificates due Dec. 1, 1943.

Funds from non-banking sources totaled $5,641,000,000. With $1,294,000,000 of this coming from the ⅞ per cent certificates. In this classification, the 1¾ per cent Treasury bonds, due June 15, 1948, supplied $809,000,000; 2½ per cent 1968 Victory Bonds $2,528,000,000; tax notes $480,000,000, and savings bonds (Series E, F and G) $530,000,000.

The extent of December borrowings was shown by comparison with the largest loan previously floated—the $6,964,581,100 Fourth Liberty Loan, raised in three weeks of 1918.

Simultaneously with the Treasury announcement, the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration issued a statement by Commissioner John H. Fahey criticizing the payment of high interest rates by some savings institutions.

Senator Millard Tydings (D), Maryland, noting that the 77th Congress appropriated $205,000,000,000 in two years, said in an address today that the national debt may be in the neighborhood of $250,000,000,000 when the war is over, "based on present reasonable calculations." Senator Harry Byrd (D), Virginia, last week predicted a debt of $300,000,000,000.

Wickard Names New Food Advisory Body

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Claude Wickard announced the appointment of a food advisory committee to assist him in carrying out the nation's wartime food production and distribution program.

The committee was authorized by President Roosevelt in a recent order placing responsibility for the food program in the Agriculture Department. It replaces the WPB foods requirements committee.

Members of the advisory committee named by Mr. Wickard, who will serve as chairman, were: Major General Edmund B. Gregory, representing the War Department; Rear Admiral W. B. Young, Navy Department; Edward R. Stettinius of the Lend-Lease Administration; Edwin W. Gaumnitz of the Board of Economic Warfare; M. Lee Marshall, of the War Production Board; Abe Fortas of the Interior Department; H. W. Parisius, food production director of the Agriculture Department; and Roy F. Hendrickson, food distribution director of the Agriculture Department. A representative of the State Department will be named later.

Boston Municipal Dealers Announce Office Removal

Tyler & Company, Inc., dealers in municipal securities, announce the removal of their offices to new quarters, on the second floor at 11 High Street, Boston.

The firm is also making free distribution of the thirty-fifth edition of its booklet giving up-to-date financial statistics of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, its counties, cities, towns and districts. This edition contains an outline map of the Commonwealth, showing all its political sub-divisions.

The statistics given show population, assessed valuation, gross and net debt, net debt ratio and per capita, tax levy, tax collections, tax titles, and a comparison of tax rates. Copies are available upon request.

Wilson in Supreme Command Of Armed Services' Production

WASHINGTON (AP)—Charles E. Wilson of the War Production Board has been given supreme control over scheduling the production programs of the armed services, it was learned by orders more sweeping than an earlier announcement had indicated.

One order provides that Mr. Wilson, former President of General Electric Company and now Vice-Chairman of WPB in charge of production, "shall be responsible for and shall direct the scheduling of the various production programs of the Arm yand Navy and Maritime Commission and other agencies participating in the national war production program."

Authority Outlined

This was one of four orders defining Mr. Wilson's authority signed 10 days ago by Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the WPB but not officially announced so far. Its broad wording was disclosed by a reliable source who preferred to be anonymous.

Mr. Nelson's public announcement a fortnight ago of an "agreement" between WPB and the armed services on the subject said that Mr. Wilson was authorized to "exercise general supervision" over scheduling. This agreement was approved, before release, by Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Knox.

The four subsequent documents did not involve approval by the Army and Navy chiefs and apparently represent a sharp curtailment of scheduling powers previously exercised exclusively by the armed services.

The order declares that Mr. Wilson shall exercise his scheduling powers "to insure that program schedules do not conflict, are in balance, are consistent with maximum production possibilities of the national economy, and are in accord with the strategic requirements of the chiefs of staff."

Mr. Wilson received authority to "inquire into any feature of the war production or procurement program," and is to be furnished by the armed forces with "schedules, records and information in such form and at such intervals as he may designate."

The WPB's move to recover scheduling powers from the Army and Navy resulted from Mr. Nelson's belief, never publicly expressed but reported by lesser WPB officials, that production of aircraft and some other items was lagging because of lack of balance in the production schedules of the various war plants making parts and assembling completed weapons. The result, WPB officials felt, was over-production of some parts, shortages of others, and a drain on materials by permitting full-speed output of some weapons and munitions in quantities exceeding the amounts needed in a balanced program for equipping and arming the fighting forces.

Mr. Wilson now has been made responsible for ordering changes or adjustments in production programs already fixed by the services, wielding this authority through directives to the supply services of the Army and Navy.

Plans Outlined

In exercising these functions, Mr. Wilson will work through the production executive committee, but the committee itself received authority only to furnish "advice and assistance," with the final decisions resting with Wilson as chairman. Lieutenant General Brehon Somervell, chief of the army's services of supply, is a member of the committee, as are other high officials of the Navy, Army air forces, Navy Bureau of Aeronautics and Maritime Commission.

These powers all were contained in Mr. Nelson's order setting up and defining the functions of the production executive committee. Another of the new orders established formally the aircraft production board announced by Mr. Nelson some weeks ago. A third was understood to define Mr. Wilson's position within WPB, particularly the relationship of his organization to that of Ferdinand Eberstadt, WPB vice-chairman in charge of program determination. The fourth order requires WPB's office of progress reports to report to Mr. Wilson hereafter, instead of directly to Mr. Nelson. This office keeps a continuing tally on production of parts and finished weapons, as a means of giving a check on programs which are lagging or out of balance.

Mobilization Of Subsistence Farmers Urged

WASHINGTON (AP)—N. Gregory Silvermaster of the Farm Security Administration estimated that approximately 2,000,000 farmers barely make a living and that most of them could be used to help compensate for the shortage of labor on commercial farms.

Of these subsistence farmers, who raise about three per cent of the agricultural production, he told a Senate military subcommittee, 1,000,000 could be trained to produce a surplus over their family needs. He added that possibly 200,000 could be mobilized for work on the commercially productive farms of others.

Mr. Silvermaster and H. R. Tolley, chief of agricultural economics in the Agriculture Department, agreed that the need was not so much for more farmers as for making more efficient use of the present farmers. They testified in discussion of a proposed office of technical mobilization.

The Agriculture Department plans to mobilize 100,000 high school and college volunteers to work on the farms next summer, Mr. Silvermaster said, but it would be a mistake to assume that they would provide sufficient farm labor in the critical areas.

Prof. David B. Porter of New York University advocated the filming of farm operations, study of waste motion, development of better methods and less waste and instruction of the farmers in those methods. Such "motion study and work simplification" when applied to industry, he said, had resulted in time savings of 25 to 58 per cent.

Lone Star Gas Corp. Reorganization Approved

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Curb Exchange said it had received notification from Lone Star Gas Corp. that the utility's stockholders had approved a plan of reorganization.

The notice said the common stock of Northern Natural Gas Co., now owned by Lone Star, would be distributed to Lone Star common stockholders at the rate of one share for each 18 Lone Star shares held. The distribution will be effective as of Dec. 31 to stock of record at the close of business Dec. 18, the company added. Cash will be paid in lieu of fractional shares, the amount to be based on present market price for Northern Natural Gas and announced later.

War Insurance on Money, Securities Ready Dec. 21

WASHINGTON (AP)—War damage insurance covering money and securities will be available Dec. 21 through casualty and surety companies as agents for the Government, Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones announced.

The program is a corollary of the war damage insurance on property already being offered by the Government through fire insurance companies.

Rates for insurance on money will range from 25 cents to $1.50 per $1,000, depending on its location. Rates on securities will be seven and one-half cents to 45 cents per $1,000. The minimum premium will be $3.

Taft Would End Competition For Scarce Foodstuffs

WASHINGTON (AP) — Elimination of competitive bidding among Government agencies for scarce foodstuffs and supplies was advocated by Senator Robert Taft (R) of Ohio, who said the next Congress ought to move to end confusion in this field.

Senator Taft told reporters that a start ought to be made by consolidating in the hands of Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard as Food Administrator the authority to purchase all the agricultural products needed for Army, Navy and Lease-Lend purposes.

"As the matter is now pursued," he said, "there are several different agencies in the field bidding up the prices for food products and all grabbing to get what they need first. Usually the civilian population is left out in the cold under that kind of procedure and has to take what it can get, which isn't much."

If all the buying were consolidated under the Food Administrator, Senator Taft believed that official could work out a schedule which would fulfill all military needs and still have enough left so that civilian food rationing need not be drastic.

Senator Taft said he was convinced that many "rough spots" had developed in Government buying of materials, machinery, supplies and manufactured articles because of the purchasing agent's determination to be doubly sure that his agency could obtain for a long time to come the things it needed.

Under scheduled buying in which all agencies participated, he said he thought this situation could be cared for by long-term planning.

Some Latin-American Imports Are Restricted

WASHINGTON (AP) — The import of chicle, molasses, canary seed, and oil cake and meal from Canada, Mexico, Guatemala and El Salvador was restricted by the War Production Board in order to release transportation facilities for materials more important to the war effort.

The movement of these "less essential commodities" from these countries previously was exempt from import restrictions when moved by air, inland waterways, or by overland haul.

The new action means that the commodities cannot be imported without specific WPB authorization.

No change is planned at present in the volume of chicle, used as a base for chewing gum, which will be permitted to enter the country, officials said.

Imports of the other commodities mentioned are to be substantially reduced as a result of the action, WPB said. The restriction on oil cake and meal does not apply to cocoanut copra, soy bean, or linseed oil, cake and meal.

Portland, Me., Asks for Bids

NEW YORK (AP)—The City of Portland, Maine, has asked for bids on or before Dec. 28 on a temporary loan of $1,000,000 in anticipation of taxes, dated Jan. 4 and maturing on Oct. 7. The loan will be on a discount basis.

More Curbs Are Coming, Nelson Warns

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—The nation faces still more drastic restructions on travel and shipment of goods, Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, warned yesterday.

He discussed the outlook in a letter to Chairman Murray (D-Mont) of the Senate Small Business Committee.

"The mobility of consumers will be greatly restricted, both of necessity and by consumer choice," Mr. Nelson wrote. "Travel by automobile is due for restriction much more drastic than that obtaining today. Travel by common carrier will be increasingly inconvenient and in some instances not permissible.

"Reduced variety of goods, rationing, price controls, the value of time to the individual, and the general level of consumer incomes are among the factors which will reduce consumers' desire to 'shop around,' or to buy at a distance from home.

May Restrict Travel

"It is conceivable that military factors may even necessitate the restruction of travel and of freight movement in certain areas. These factors suggest that goods must be available to consumers close to their homes, and that such locally available merchandise should cover almost the whole range of essential needs."

In this connection, Mr. Nelson suggested storing civilian supplies near consuming centers as one safeguard against distribution breakdowns. He commented, however, that "whatever the system which emerges, it may be subject to breakdown for shorter or longer periods and in smaller or larger areas."

"There may be occasions, hours, days or weeks in duration, when civilian goods cannot be moved in adequate quantities to or from certain areas," he said. "It may well be advisable, therefore, to have considerable inventories of food, fuel, clothing and health supplies stored adjacent to consumers at all times against such an eventuality."

Mr. Nelson promised that the "tangible and intangible resources of many of our smaller business enterprises, manufacturers and distributors . . . will be put to work."

Suggestions on WPB Policy

When manufacturing facilities of a smaller, "less fully engineered" firm cannot be put to work on military and essential civilian goods, he added, "our responsibility is to use all available means for transferring component parts of its facilities, such as individual machines or inventories, to some productive use."

Mr. Nelson submitted to Murray's committee a list of questions relating to policy on which he said WPB would appreciate suggestions, among them:

"The extent to which freedom of entry into the distributing trades should be suspended during the war. Any such proposal will require decision as to the extent to which wholesalers and retailers should be prevented from shifting from one branch of distribution to another when they are pressed by shortages of supplies. . . .

"The extent to which it is desirable to control the variety of merchandise sold by retailers. For example, a number of retailers have recently increased the types of goods handled because of the curtailment of the supply of some of their previous lines of merchandise.

"The nature of the steps that should be taken to withdraw manpower from the distributing trades so as to maximize the war effort and at the same time maintain necessary distribution service."

N. Y. Gas Consumers Asked to Cut Use

NEW YORK (AP) — Commercial and industrial users of gas in New York were requested by the Consolidated Edison Co. to curtail consumption because of a serious shortage of oil needed in gas manufacture.

Notice was sent by the company to all large wholesale customers, including bakeries, restaurants and hotels stressing the necessity of cutting down on gas use.

The company explained its reserves of oil were far below normal. A large part of the gas supplied by the Edison system requires oil in the making.

Alldredge ICC Crairman

WASHINGTON (AP)—J. Haden Alldredge, native of Brooksville, Ala., has been elected chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The chairmanship is rotated annually, but Commissioner John L. Rogers, who was in line for election, was unable to accept the additional duties because he is serving also as director of the division of motor transport in the Office of Defense Transportation.

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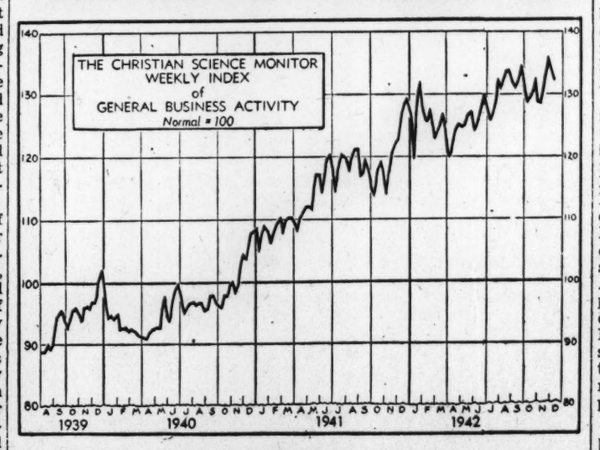
Monitor Index Loses More Than Half Its November Gain



Dropping back from its record high, The Christian Science Monitor index of general business conditions cancelled slightly more than half of its gains in November. For the week ended Dec. 12, the index registered 132.1 (prel.), against 133.4 for the previous week. Last year for the week ended Dec. 13, the index registered 126.8.

Losses in both bank debits outside New York City and miscellaneous freight carloadings were only partially offset by a further rise in electric power production.

For debits the intramonthly decline was sharper than usual, while shipments of miscellaneous freight slipped back more than seasonally to the lowest levels since the first of the year.

Production of electricity, on the other hand, pushed ahead into new high territory, topping expectations for a seasonal rise.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Dec.12 1942	Dec.5 1942	Dec.13 1941
Combined index	132.1	133.4	126.8
Bank debits outside NYC	150.9	155.0	128.2
Elec power production	122.8	121.7	114.0
Misc carloadings	122.5	123.5	128.3

*Preliminary.

Cotton Spinning Has Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that the cotton spinning industry operated during November at 133.4 per cent of capacity, on a two-shift, 80-hour week basis, compared with 136.9 per cent during October this year, and 129.8 per cent during November last year.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 700,000
Saturday's sales 372,060
1942 volume to date 117,212,785
1941 volume to date 155,843,901

Stock Market Is Generally Uneven Today

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—Scattered stock market leaders managed to maintain the recovery theme in today's market but many others were subdued by profit cashing on last week's big upswing.

Indefinite price variations ruled at the start, with several sizable blocks of low-quoted issues aiding volume. While Advances of fractions to a point or so were in evidence, losers of as much were plentiful in the final hour. Dealings dwindled after mid-day, with transfers for the full proceedings in the vicinity of 700,000 shares.

Year-end tax offerings seemed to be waning although there was sufficient of these to put brakes on a number of pivotals as well as "penny" stocks. The war news continued a cheerful inspiration and business developments were helpful to individual performers. Commitments were lightened in certain cases on the idea the recent fastest rally of 1942, in which the averages hit new tops since October a year ago, called for at least a modest technical correction.

Stocks edging into new high ground for the move included J. I. Case, Union Carbide, Air Reduction, and Westinghouse. Attracting bids were Douglas Aircraft, Eastern Air Lines, United Air Lines, Caterpillar Tractor, Atlantic Coast Line, Goodyear, Chrysler, Phelps Dodge, and Glenn Martin.

Backward the greater part of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Southern Pacific, Pennsylvania, General Motors, Standard Oil (N. J.), American Smelting, American Can, Consolidated Edison, Dow Chemical, Johns-Manville, and Eastman Kodak.

Bonds Steady

A fair sized number of railroad issues contributed importantly to an even trend in the bond market today.

Going into the final hour advances of small fractions to around a point in the higher rail department contrasted with small changes either way for the corporate list as a whole.

Baltimore & Ohio issues attracted considerable bidding after publication of the road's invitation for tenders, and the group of B&O issues listed gained from 1/8 to more than 1 point at one time.

Other rails which tended higher included Chicago & Alton 3s, Milwaukee 5s of '75, North Western convertible 4 3/4s, Missouri Pacific "F" 5s of '77 and New Orleans, Texas & Mexico 5s of '35.

Under pressure at times were Rock Island refunding 4s and Denver & Rio Grande 4s, among others. International Telephone 4 1/2s and 5s also were easier.

U. S. Treasury bonds firmed in dealer markets on Secretary Morgenthau's announcement the Treasury's Victory Fund "market basket" of bonds had been oversubscribed more than 10 per cent and that books on the variety of issues probably would be closed this week.

Foreign bonds were quiet and showed little change either way.

National Cash Register Net Equals $1.40 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The report of National Cash Register Co. and subsidiaries for the nine months ended Sept. 30 showed net profit of $2,276,030, equal to $1.40 a share. This compared with $2,548,734 or $1.56 a share for the same period last year.

Net sales for the nine months were $53,651,796 against $37,341,197 a year ago.

Provision for normal income taxes for the nine months amounted to $2,048,108 and excess profits taxes $2,311,499 compared with $997,832 and $400,090 respectively in the nine months of 1941.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Record
Year End			
Am Potash & Chem	75c	12-30	12-28
Anchor Hock Glass	70c	12-31	12-28
Graton & Knight	$1.25	12-28	12-18
Package Mchy Co	$1.25	12-28	12-18
Union N Bk (Pitts)	$3.50	12-29	12-24
White Rock M S	10c	12-30	12-28
Accumulated			
Keystone Tel (Phila) $4 pf 50c			
Do $3 pf	37½c	12-30	12-21
Lincoln T & T "B"	$1	12-30	12-21
North St. Pow (Del) 7 pf	$1.25	12-23	12-12
Do 6 pf	87½c	1-20	12-31
Stetson (J B) Co pf	75c	1-20	12-31
Worthington Pump 7 pf "A"	$1	1-15	12-31
Do 6 pf "B"	$1.75	1-15	1- 5
	$1.50	1-15	1- 5
Extra			
Bk of Com & Sav (Wash) $7.50	$1.25	12-31	12-21
Iron & Glass D S Bk	$2	12-31	12-16
Morse Twist Dr & Mch	$4	12-23	12-16
Wilmington Tr Co (Del)	$1	1- 2	12-18
Irregular			
Shaler Co "B"	20c	12-28	12-15
Resumed			
Northern Pacific Ry	$1	3- 1	1- 4
Liquidating			
United Shipyards "A"	3c	12-16	..
Regular			
Allentown N Bk (Pa)	$3.50	S 12-31	12-18
Am Mfg Co pf	$1.75	S 12-31	12-18
Anchor Hock Glass pf	$1.25	Q 12-31	12-18
Bk of Com & Sav (Wash) $2.50		Q 12-31	12-21
Canadian Bronze, Ltd pf $1.25		Q 12-31	12-21
Clearfield & Mahoning Ry $1.50		Q 1-20	1- 9
Duquesne Lt pf	$1.25	S 1- 2	12-17
Early & Daniel	50c	Q 1-31	12-31
Do pf	$1.75	Q 12-31	12-21
Froedtert Gr & Malt pf	30c	Q 12-31	12-21
Iron & Glass D S Bk	$2	S 2- 1	1-16
Lincoln T & T "A"	50c	Q 1-10	12-31
Do "B"	25c	.. 1-10	12-31
Do pf	$1.25	Q 1-10	12-31
Merch Nat Bk (Boston)	$3	Q 1-15	12-31
Nat Marine Bk (Balt)	90c	S 1- 2	12-31
No East N Bk (Phila)	$1.50	S 1- 2	12-18
North St Power (Minn) pf	$5	Q 1-15	12-31
Paterson & Hudson R R	$1.25	Q 1-15	12-31
Pressed Stl Car	$1.75	S 1-15	1- 9
Ramsey Access Mfg pf	25c	1-20	12-30
Reed-Prentice	60c	S 1- 2	12-10
Do pf	$1	12-28	12-21
Shaler Co "A"	87½c	Q 1- 2	12-21
Shippers Car Line pf	50c	Q 12-28	12-15
Summit Tr Co (N J)	$1.25	Q 12-31	12-23
Smyth Mfg	25c	S 12-31	12-18
So New Eng Tel	$1	.. 12-28	12-17
Title Ins Co (Minn)	$1.50	S 1-15	12-31
Wichita Un Stk Yds pf	$3	S 12-29	12-19
Wilmington Tr Co (Del)	$2	Q 1- 2	12-18

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	1942 High	1942 Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
50	37	Abbott (1.90)	6	50	49½	50	Dec18
48¾	39	Acme Stl (3)	4	42½	41½	42	Dec18
8⅛	5½	Adams E .45e	6	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
25	18¾	Adams-M1¾e	2	26	25½	26	+1
16½	10	Addressog (1)	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
40⅞	29½	Air Reduct 1a	16	41⅜	40⅝	40⅞	
4	1¾	Alaska Juneau	31	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
½	⅛	Alleghany Corp	18	⅛	⅛	⅛	
6¼	3½	Alleg pf xw	2	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
6⅜	3½	Allegpf$3ow	4	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	2	13¼	13	13¼	Dec18
22¾	16	Alleg Lud (2e)	7	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
/	3½	Allen Ind ¾e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
149	118½	Al Ch & Dye 6	3	141½	141	141½	
12½	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
16⅜	11⅞	Allied M (1e)	4	15⅜	15½	15⅜	— ⅜
6⅝	4	Allied St(.60)	13	6⅛	6	6⅛	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	7	75¾	75½	75¾	Dec17
30⅛	22	Allis-C M (1)	26	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	
19⅜	14¾	Alpha P C 1½	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Dec18
1½	¼	Amal Leather	4	¾	¾	¾	
18⅞	11	Amal L pf ½st	1	12	12	12	Dec19
70⅛	43	Amerada Pet 2	5	69	69	69	+ ⅛
24	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20a	4	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
54	25¼	Am Airl 1½e	6	52⅞	51⅞	52⅞	+ ⅜
9¼	5⅞	Am Bk N .40	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
6⅛	3½	Am Bosch ¾e	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
33	23	AmBrSh 1.70e	7	27½	27¼	27½	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Am Cable & R	9	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
74¾	56⅝	Am Can (3)	7	73	72¼	72¼	— ¾
73¾	55½	Am Car & Fdy	6	25⅝	25⅜	25½	
20½	16	Am C F pf 7	1	6/	67	67	Dec19
110	105	Am Ch&C (2)	9	17½	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
100¼	69	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	Dec15
67⅛	37⅛	Am Chicle(4a)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	Dec17
22¾	14⅛	AmC'type .40e	3	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	Dec17
		AmCSug 2½e	6	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
16¼	8⅞	Am Distill	6	15	15	15	Dec14
3	⅝	Am Encau Tll	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7½	3¼	Am Euro ¾e	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Dec15
25	16¼	Am Export (2)	5	24½	24½	24½	Dec19
1½	⅛	Am & For Pow	9	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
38¾	16¼	A FP6pf1.80k	6	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ¾
44⅛	18⅞	A FP7pf2.10k	6	44	43½	44	+1⅛
57⅛	11½	Am & F P 2pf	6	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
35	25½	Am-H S S 3	4	33	33	33	— ½
31½	21⅜	Am Hide&Lea	5	21¼	21¼	21¼	Dec19
35	32	Am H L pf (3)	3	33	33	33	N V 9
52¾	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	21	52½	52¼	52¼	— ½
¿	1⅛	Am Ice	3	2	1¾	1¾	Dec18
35¾	25	Am Ice pf ½se	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	Dec18
3⅜	2¼	Am Internat'l	8	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
7	4½	Am Invest .70e	6	4½	4½	4½	Dec17
10¼	6¾	Am Locom'tive	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
91	65	Am Loco pf 7k	6	83	82	83	— ½
12¾	9½	Am M&F .80	12	12⅞	12½	12½	— ¼
7⅝	4	AmMd&Met½e	31	7½	7	7½	+ ½
24¾	16	Am Met 1½e	12	21⅜	20½	20¾	+ ¼
⅛	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	40	⅝	⅝	⅝	
26¼	15⅛	APLS6pf33⅓k	6	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
22	12½	APLS5pf2.81k	20	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
6⅜	3¾	Am R&S(.30e)	63	6¼	6	6⅛	
12	9½	Am R M (1e)	12	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
9½	4⅜	Am Sat R ¾se	12	9	8¾	9	Dec19
14½	6¾	Am Seat 1e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
43	5½	Am Smelt 2a	5	37¼	37	37	— ¾
36¼	29	Am Snuff2.80a	1	33½	33½	33½	
21¾	16⅜	Am Stl F (2)	16	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
12	9⅜	Am Stores (1)	4	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
12	7½	Am Stove 1.20	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	2	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
97⅛	78¾	Am Sugar pf 7	2	88	88	88	+2
23	17¾	Am S Tob (2e)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	Dec15
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	17	125¾	125	125⅛	+ ⅛
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	6	42⅞	41½	42½	— ½
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	18	43⅛	42½	42½	— ½
7⅝	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	10	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
32	22	Am Visc (2)	12	32	31⅞	31⅞	
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	2	116	115⅜	115⅝	Dec18
4	1⅞	Am Water Wks	18	3⅝	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	2	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	Dec18
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
76⅜	51¾	Am Wool pf 8k	1	54½	54½	54½	+ ⅛
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	6	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
40	38⅜	Am Z pr pf5k	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	Dec19
28⅜	22⅜	Anaconda 2½se	43	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
17	12⅜	Anchor H .30e	1	15½	15½	15½	Dec18
12¼	7¾	Andes Cop (1)	2	10	10	10	Dec14
1⅛	1	A P W Paper	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
35	27¼	Arch-D-M (2)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ¼
111⅝	102	Arm Del pf 7	1	108	108	108	Dec18
4⅛	2½	Armour III	24	3	3	3	
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½k	4	45	44½	44½	— ¾
66	40½	Armour III pf	1	41½	41¼	41½	Dec19
8¼	5⅞	Arnold C ¾ae	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
4¾	2⅝	Artloom (.30e)	4	4⅛	4	4	
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	12	5¾	5½	5½	
77½	61½	Assd DGIpf 6	1	72	72	72	Dec 5
63	53	As D G 2 pf 7	1	54	54	54	— ½
28	20	Associated In2	1	28	28	28	Dec19
53	27½	Atchison (6e)	17	46⅞	46½	46⅝	— ⅛
72½	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	1	67½	67½	67½	
34½	19¾	Atl Coast (2e)	32	26¼	27⅛	28¼	+1¼
54	16½	Atl G&W I 3e	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Dec19
45½	33	AG&WI pf 5e	3	43	42¼	43	Dec17
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .70e	15	19½	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
109¼	99¼	Atl Refin pf 4	1	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	+ ⅛
/	6¼	AtlanS&F½pf	15	6⅜	6⅜	6½	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ¼
70	43	AtlasPow 3½e	2	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	Dec19
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k ¾ae	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Dec17
5¼	1¼	Austin Nichols	22	3⅛	3	3	Dec19
4⅛	2¾	Avia Cp ¼ae	39	3⅛	3	3	+ ⅛
B							
14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	9	11⅜	11	11	— ¼
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	16	3¼	3¼	3⅛	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	8	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ¼
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
12¾	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
6¼	4½	Barker Br ½se	1	5½	5½	5½	Dec19
12¾	8¾	Barnsdall .60	13	12⅝	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
18⅛	12⅜	Bath Ir Wk 2e	5	15¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
23¾	15½	Bayuk C 1½	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
26	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	25	25	25	+ ¼
105	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr20
106	102½	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	N'v 25
110¾	64	Beech-Nut(4a)	2	54½	54½	54½	Dec19
9	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	9	9	9	Dec19
17⅜	9¾	Bell Airc (2e)	9	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
39½	28¼	Ben Avia 33⅓e	14	33⅞	33½	33⅞	+ ⅛
15¼	9½	Benef IL 1½se	6	14¾	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
24	16½	Ben In pf 2½	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
24¼	17⅜	Best Co 1.60a	3	23½	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl (6)	22	56⅛	55¼	55¼	— ⅜
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	4	109	108⅝	108⅝	— ⅜
29	18¼	Bigelow-S (2)	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
19¾	14¼	Black-Dk 1.60	2	16½	16½	16½	Dec19
7⅜	⅞	Blaw-Kno .35e	21	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
14½	11¼	Bliss&L 1½se	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
21⅜	13½	Boeing Air 1e	23	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
43	25	Bohn A&Br 3e	12	42¼	41	42¼	+ ¾
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
22⅝	18⅜	BordenCo1.40e	16	22¼	22	22¼	
27⅞	19¾	Borg-Wr 1.60	*18	27¼	26¾	27	
3½	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	2	2	2	
31¼	25	Bower R 2½se	1	29½	29½	29½	Dec19
20¼	15	Brewing C ½se	1	18	18	18	Dec 4
9⅝	7⅜	Bridg'p B (1)	6	9	9	8⅞	
21¾	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	9	17⅜	21	21	— 1½
43	30	Briggs&St (3)	4	34⅜	33⅞	34⅜	Dec17
½	⅛	BristolM1.90e	3	36⅛	35½	36⅛	+ 1⅛
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Iron	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
10¾	/	Bkly U Gas ½se	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
35	28¾	Brown Shoe(2)	1	25¼	25¼	29¾	— ¾
14⅜	9½	Brunsw'k-B 1	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	Dec18
8⅞	6	Bucyrus-E ½se	27	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
3½	2¼	Budd Mfg	15	3⅛	3	3	Dec18
7⅜	5¾	Budd Wh (1e)	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	
15¾	11¼	Buffalo (2e)	1	14	14	14	Dec19
25	16¾	Bullard 2½se	5	20¼	20	20	— ⅝
26¾	19½	Bulova Wat 2	2	25	24⅞	25	+ ¼
19¼	14½	Burl M 1.40a	65	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ¼
56½	33	Burl pf (2¾)	1	53½	53	53½	+ ¾
53¼	51	Burl pf (2½)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	Dec18
9⅝	6¼	Burr Addi.60)	11	9⅛	9	9	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	3¼	2¾	2¾	
6¼	4¾	But\'r B .60e	15	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
21½	19⅝	Butlgr pf 1½	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
3⅞	2⅛	Butte Cop ¼ae	11	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	6½	Byers (AM)	2	9⅜	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
15½	10	Byron Jk 1¼se	2	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
C							
21⅛	16½	Calif Pk 1½	7	21½	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅜
>37⅛	>0¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	53½	53½	>37½	Dec18
1¼	½	Callahan Z-La	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7⅜	>3¼	Cal & Hecla	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
16¾	11⅞	Camb Wy 1¼se	1	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
13⅜	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	5	14	13¾	14	+ ⅜
7⅜	3⅜	Canadian Pac	21	6⅞	6¾	⅞	+ ⅛
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	1	36	36	36	Dec18
4¾	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
28½	22½	CarpenStl2½se	2	26	26	26	Dec18
3½	2¼	Carr-Gen .20a	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
75½	54¾	Case (J I) (7e)	4	77	76	77	+1½
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	12	41	39½	39½	— ¾
29⅜	15	Celanese (2)	16	28⅞	27⅝	27¾	— ¾
8¼	6⅛	Celotex Cp ½a	20	8	7⅞	7⅞	
23½	16	Cent Ag 2½se	6	17½	17¼	17½	+ ¼
2⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	12	2	1⅞	1⅞	
3½	1½	Cent RR NJ	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Dec19
18	11	Cen Violet2½se	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅜
3¾	2	Century Rib M	2	3½	3½	3½	Jul 7
35	27	Cerro de P (4)	5	32⅜	31⅝	32⅜	+ ⅜
3⅜	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	
19	15½	ChainBelt 1¼e	2	16½	16½	16½	Dec16
18⅞	14⅜	Champ P&F 1	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Dec18
9½	5½	Checker Cab	1	8	8	8	Dec19
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio3a	16	33¾	33½	33¾	— ⅛
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	92	92	92	Dec17
2¾	⅛	Chi & E Ill	6	2⅜	2½	2½	

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	1942 High	1942 Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¾	2¾	Chi&EIIIA.59e	4	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
2¾	1½	Chi Gr West	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
13¾	8¾	ChiGWpf 1¼st	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
7½	4½	Chi Mail ⅛se	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	2	15½	15⅜	15½	— ⅛
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	36½	36½	36½	— ⅛
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	48	48	48	Dec17
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
1¾	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	½	½	½	Dec19
1⅜	⅛	CRI & P 7pf	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
11⅞	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Dec15
13¾	11⅜	Chickash (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
2¼	1	Childs Co	2	1½	1½	1½	Dec19
68¾	43⅞	Chrysler 3½se	34	68⅜	68	68¼	+ ¼
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	1	10	10	10	
3	2½	City Stores	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
39½	28	Clark Eq (3)	1	36½	36½	36½	Dec18
29½	22	Cleve G B 2e	2	31½	31½	31½	+ 2⅛
44	32½	Climax 1.20a	8	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛	+ ⅛
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 2½se	5	33⅜	33	33⅜	+ ⅜
92	56½	Coca-Cola 3a	4	86½	85½	86¼	+1
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	5	60⅞	60¾	60¾	Dec18
17¾	11½	Colgate P ½se	11	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
107	97¼	Colg-P pf 4½a	1	107½	107½	107½	+1½
18¾	10⅝	Collins & A	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
18½	13½	Col Fuel 1½se	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Dec19
16½	8½	Col Br A 1½se	12	16½	16	16½	+ ⅜
16⅜	8⅜	Col Br B 1½se	6	16	15¾	16	— ⅜
2½	1	Col G&E .10g	58	2	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
54	30½	Col G&EpfA 6	6	40½	39⅝	39⅝	—1½
11¼	5⅛	Colum Pic ½se	7	11⅛	11	11	
35	24	Colum Ppf2¾	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	Dec19
80½	51	Col Carb 4¼se	13	82	80½	81	+ ½
29¼	16⅛	Coml Credit 3	21	29⅛	29	29	
105½	91¾	Coml C pf 4½	1	105	105	105	Dec15
34	20¼	Coml Inv Tr 3	12	33¾	33½	33¾	
109¼	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4½	4	107½	107	107	Dec18
10¼	7¼	Colm Solv .60e	16	9¾	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
11	⅜	Com'th&South	76	⅝	⅛	⅛	
44½	21⅜	Com & Sou pf	12	35⅞	35½	35¾	+ ¼
23¾	17⅜	Com'th 1.60e	25	21½	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	6	2½	2½	2½	
17½	12½	Congol-N (1a)	6	17½	17½	17½	
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	13	17¼	16¾	17	+ ¼
12⅜	9⅜	Cons Cig 1½e	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	Dec19
7⅜	4	Cons Cop .45e	15	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
16⅞	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	53	15¼	15	15⅛	— ¼
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	89	89	89	— ⅛
¾	⅜	Con Film Ind	1	½	½	½	+ ⅛
9	7	Cons F pf 1k	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
3	1½	Cons Laundries	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
7½	4⅝	Consol Oil 3½	56	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
8¼	3¾	Cons RR Cu pf	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
39	22	Consol'n-C pf	1	36½	36½	36½	Dec 2
16¾	11¾	Container 1½se	3	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
5	2¼	Cont Bak ½se	22	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	98	98	98	Dec11
28⅜	21¼	Cont Can 1¼se	31	28⅛	27½	27⅝	— ⅛

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Steel Output Drops ½-Point To 99 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel production declined one-half point to 99 per cent of mill capacity last week due to necessity for repair of hard-worked open hearths, according to the magazine Steel.

"Expect for alloy steels, cold-drawn bars and large bar rounds pressure is off most steel products," continues the report. "New buying is spotty, requests are being made to hold up shipments and some cancellations are being filed.

Suspensions Asked

"Suspensions have been asked in plates, small bars, sheets, shapes and some other items. These suspensions are attributed not only to lack of urgent need but also to the fact that inventories have reached a point where further supply is not needed. In a few isolated instances tonnage placed months ago has appeared suddenly, after the need had passed.

"Outright cancellations are less numerous but still in evidence. Some doubtless are due to orders placed with more than one seller, first shipment being accepted and others revoked. Better delivery promise by another mill is another cause.

"Sheet deliveries average about eight weeks, with some mills able to offer six to seven weeks, all on top priorities. Hot carbon bars may be obtained in about eight weeks on small sizes and 14 to 16 weeks on large rounds.

Heavier Output of Plates

"Preparations are under way to provide heavier output of plates in 1943, to support an enlarged shipbuilding program. More steel will be channeled to plate mills to provide ship material.

"War Production Board is somewhat more liberal in permission to railroads to buy freight cars and locomotives and as a result numerous lines are making requests for additional new rolling stock. A large part of the locomotive requests is for diesel-powered units."

B. & O. Would Retire 18 Different Issues

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has asked for tenders on 18 different bonds and notes of its own lines and those of affiliates, the invitation to remain open until Jan. 15.

Those desiring to sell their obligations must state the price at which they will sell. The securities chosen for the tender invitations have maturities ranging all the way from 1949 to 2000.

Roy B. White, president, said the purpose of issuing the invitation was to give all security holders an opportunity to share in the wartime record earnings of the company by selling their securities now if they cared to.

Wheat Prices Lower On Profit Taking

CHICAGO, Dec. 21 (AP)—Wheat prices tumbled more than a cent a bushel today from the highest quotations since 1937 as profit taking sales halted the slow advance which had added 5 to 12 cents to values since the first of the month.

There was a letup in demand from mills and reports of enlarged country selling of cash wheat in some localities encouraged the selling. Spot wheat, with No. 2 hard quoted at $1.41, was 9 cents over the government loan rate here.

Current Business Statistics

Dec. 21, 1942

	Latest Week	Previous Week	Year Ago
Business Activity:			
The Christian Science Monitor index, computed normal = 100	Dec12 §§132.1	133.4	126.8
Production:			
Bituminous coal, thous. short tons*	Dec12 1917	1853	1899
Crude petroleum, thous. bbls.*	Dec12 3881	3834	4110
Electric power, mil. kwh	Dec12 3938	3884	3476
Steel, p. c. of capacity†	Dec26 98.1	98.4	93.4
Distribution:			
Carloadings, total, thous. cars	Dec12 740	760	807
Department stores sales, 1935-39 = 100‡	Dec12 274	235	236
Finance:			
Bank clearings, N. Y., bil. dol.	Dec16 4249	3804	4887
Bank clearings, 22 cities out. N. Y., bill. dol	Dec16 3698	3511	3642
Federal reserve banks:			
Fed. res. bank credit, total, mil. dol.	Dec16 6055	5813	2433
Mem. bank excess reserves, est., mil. dol	Dec16 2640	2800	3085
Federal reserve reporting mbr. banks:			
Commercial loans, mil. dol.	Dec 9 6157	6192	667
Demand deposits, adj., mil. dol.	Dec 9 29011	28852	24682
Investments, mil. dol.	Dec 9 28140	28092	18534
Interest rates:			
Bankers' acceptances (90-day), p. c.	Dec18 ¼	¼	¼
Call loan renewals, p. c.	Dec18 1	1	1
Commercial paper, prime (4-6 mos.), p. c	Dec18 ⅝@¾	⅝@¾	⅝@¾
Discount rate, N. Y., p. c.	Dec18 1	1	1
Time loans (90-day), p. c.	Dec18 1¼	1¼	1¼
Currency in circulation, mil. dol.	Dec16 15092	14986	11023
Exchange rates: pound sterling, dol.§	Dec18 4.03¾	4.03¾	4.03¼
Failures, commercial, number	Dec10 132	148	230
Gold stock, mil. dol.	Dec16 22744	22743	22747
Security markets:			
Bond averages, 20 rails, dol.§	Dec19 64.3	63.2	58.9
Bond yield, U. S. Govt., p. c. per an.§	Dec12 *2.08	*2.09	1.97
Stock averages, dol.§	Dec19 41.3	40.0	35.5
Stock sales, N. Y. S. E., thous. shares	Dec19 5055	3285	6771
Prices, Wholesale:			
U. S. Dep't of Labor indexes:			
Combined (approx. 900 com.), 1926 = 100	Dec12 §§100.5	§§100.1	93.1
Farm products, 1926 = 100	Dec12 112.0	110.6	92.8
Foods, 1926 = 100	Dec12 104.0	103.3	90.4
36 basic commodities, Aug., 1939 = 100	Dec18 172.0	171.4	158.6
Controlled (20 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	Dec11 162.2	162.1	157.4
Uncontrolled (8 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	Dec11 196.4	194.8	161.6
Copper, elec., ingot, N. Y., $ per lb.**	Dec18 .119	.119	.119
Cotton, middling, ⅞ staple, $ per lb.††	Dec18 .197	.196	.173
Hides, cow, it. nat. pack, Chi., $ p. lb**	Dec18 .155	.155	.155
Steel scrap, hvy. melt., Chi. $ per ton**	Dec18 18.750	18.750	18.750
Sugar, raw, 96° duty pd., N. Y., $ p. lb**	Dec18 .037	.037	.035
Wheat, No. 2 H'd Win., Kan. C., $ p. bu	Dec18 1.318	1.279	1.194
Wool, top, spot, N. Y., $ per lb.**	Dec18 ‡‡1.220	‡‡1.205	1.278

*Daily average. †Data for 1942 based on est. capacity as of Dec. 21, 1941. ‡Federal Reserve Board index. §Prev. rate. ‖Compiled by Associated Press. ¶Average of yields on all outstanding partially tax-exempt United States Government bonds due or callable in over 12 years' **Controlled by Government regulation ceilings. ††Average of 10 spot markets. ‡‡Nominal. §§Preliminary. *On fewer issues.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 2½s 56-54	104.21	104.21	104.21
10 2½s 72-67	100.15	100.14	100.15

New York City Bonds

6 3s 80	104	103⅞	103⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alb&Sus 3½s 46	93¾	93¾	93¾
7 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	90½	90½	90½
21 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
14 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	51¾	51¼	51¼
1 Alleghany Inc 4s 98	60½	60½	60½
3 Allied Strs 4½s 51	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
37 Am&For P 5s 2030	76½	76	76½
2 AmIGChem 5½s 49	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107¼	107¼	107
22 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
18 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅛	107¼	107⅛
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	112	112	112
2 Can Nor 6½s 46	111⅝	111⅞	111⅞
5 Can Pac 5s 54	93½	93½	93½
5 Can Pac 4½s 46	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2 Can Pac 4½s 60	89¼	89¼	89¼
3 Can Pac 4s perp	70¼	70¼	70¼
5 Celanese 3½s 62	102	102	102
1 Caro C&O 4s 65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	98	98	98
11 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	6¼	6¼	6¼
13 Cen of Gar 5s 59 C	6¼	6	6¼
22 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	23½	23⅜	23½
9 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	69	68⅝	68⅝
12 Cen Pac 5s 60	54	54	54
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	82¾	82¾	82¾
22 Cen R R N J 5s 87	18	17⅞	18
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
60 Chi & Alton 3s 49	18⅞	18½	18⅜
1 CB&Q rfg 7l A	72	72	72
5 CB&Q gen 4s 58	81½	81½	81½
2 Am Tobacco 3s 62	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
6 Ann Arbor 4s 95	57½	57	57
8 Arm Del 4s 55	103¼	103	103¼
12 AT&SF 4s 95	111¾	111⅝	111⅞
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	104½	104½	104½
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	103	103	103
8 AC Line 1st 4s 52	85	84½	85
8 AC Line cit 4s 52	73	73	73
23 AC Line 4½s 64	61½	61	61½
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	32½	32½	32½
5 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
13 Atl Refin 3s 53	105½	105½	105½
36 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	60¼	60¼	60¼
236 B&O 95 st A	32⅜	31½	32¼
62 B&O 95 st C	35⅜	34½	35⅜
139 B&O 2000 st D	32⅜	31½	32⅜
258 B&O 96 st F	32⅜	31⅜	32⅜
52 B&O cv 90 st	24	23⅝	23⅝
56 B&O 4s 48	59¼	58⅜	59¼
183 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51	51	50¾	50¾
111 B & O S W 50 st	40	38¾	40
89 B&OTC 4s 50	46½	46¼	46½
1 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	60¼	60¼	60¼
4 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51	60	60	60
2 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
41 Bost&Me 4½s 70	40	39¾	39¾
3 Bost&Me 4s 60	73	72¾	73
3 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	105½	104¼	105½
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	105⅛	105	105⅛
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
74 Buf R&P 57 st	35	34½	34⅞
1 Bur C R & No 5s 34	11½	11½	11½
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	77	77	77
10 CB&Q 4s 2010	97¼	97⅛	97¼
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93½	93½	93½
2 Chi & E Ill inc 97	31¼	31¼	31¼
2 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
2 ChGtWest 4s 88	64½	64½	64½
2 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	66	66	66
2 Chi I & L 5s 47	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
175 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	18½	17⅞	17⅞
117 CMSP&P aj 5s2000	4½	4¼	4½
1 CM&SP 4¼s 89F	44½	44⅛	44½
27 CM&SP 4½s 89C	45½	45	45½
38 Chi&NW 6½s 36	40⅞	40¼	40¼
5 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	23¼	23¼	23¼
11 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	34½	34¼	34¼
24 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	3⅞	3½	3½
44 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	23¼	22½	23¼
61 Chi & NW 4s 87	34½	33¾	34
17 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	34½	33¾	34⅛
13 Chi & NW 3½s 87	32⅜	32¼	32¼
16 CRI & P 4½s 52A	20¼	20⅛	20⅛
42 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	3⅝	3½	3½
2 CRI & P 4s 88	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
5 CRI & P 4s 88 ct reg	31¼	31¼	31¼
79 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	18⅞	18¾	18¾
1 CSL & NO 5s 51	69	69	69
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107½	107½	107½
17 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	100¼	100¼	100⅛
3 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	96⅜	96⅜	96⅞
2 Childs Co 5s 43	47	47	47
5 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	109¾	109¾	109¾
39 CCC & St L 4½s 77	45¾	45½	45¾
4 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	106¼	106¼	106¼
10 Clev Un Term 5s 73	65⅜	65¼	65⅜
21 Clev Un Term 4½s 77	60	59⅝	59¾
5 Col F & I 5s 43	100¼	100¼	100¼
17 Col & So 4½s 80	22½	22½	22½
26 Columbia G 5s 52 May	90½	90¼	90¼
7 Columbia G 5s 1961	87	86¾	86⅞
5 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Con Edis 3½s 48	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Con Edis 3½s 58	106½	106⅜	106⅜
5 Con Oil-cv 3½s 51	104	104	104
5 Consol'n Pow 3½s 70	96	96	96
8 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42rct	28¼	28	28
5 Cuba R R 5s 52	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
3 Dayton P & L 3s 78	105	105	105
29 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	57⅞	57½	57½
9 D & R G W 4s 36	22	22	22
20 D & R G 4s 36	20¾	20½	20½
5 D & R G West 5s	3	3	3
20 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	2½	2½	2½
1 D & R G West 5s	17¼	17¼	17¼
2 Det Ed 4s 65	112	112	112
7 Det T Tun 4½s 61	85½	85	85
1 Dow Chem 2¾s 50	102½	102½	102½
8 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	21¼	21¼	21¼
3 E Ten VaG cn 5s 56	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 El Paso & SW 5s 65	63¾	63	63
12 Erie 4½s 2015	54½	54¼	54¼
77 Erie 4s 95	92	91½	92
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74	20¾	20⅝	20⅝
1 Fonda,J&G 2-46 82 ct	3½	3½	3½
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	100	100	100
3 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
7 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
11 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Gt Nor 3½s 67	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
3 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	53	53	53
5 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	106	106	106
1 Housin Oil Tex 4¼s 54	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
30 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	41¼	40½	40¾
10 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	46⅞	46	46
61 Hud & Man inc 5s 57	19¼	18¾	19
2 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101¼	101¼	101¼
23 Ill Cen 4s 52	49½	49⅛	49¼
5 Ill Cen 4s 53	45⅝	45½	45⅝
8 Ill Cen rfg 4s 53	45¾	45½	45¾
20 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	42⅛	41¾	41⅞
14 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	47	46⅝	47
17 IC&CSL&NO, 4½s 63	42½	42	42¼
5 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	80¼	80¼	80¼
21 Int Gt Nor adj 6s 52	5⅝	5½	5½
57 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	27½	27	27½
2 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	26	26	26
8 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	38½	38¼	38½
4 Int Paper 6s 55	105¼	105¼	105¼
21 Int-Mt-T 4½s 52	63¾	63¼	63¼
26 Int T&T 5s 55	66¾	66½	66½
6 James F&Clea 4s 59	45¾	45½	45¾
3 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	61¾	61⅜	61⅜
1 K C South 5s 50	70	70	70

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
20 K C South 3s 50	61½	61½	61½
28 K C Term 4s 60	109	108⅝	108⅝
18 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	89	89	89
1 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	53½	53½	53½
1 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
5 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	52¼	52¼	52¼
21 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	34¼	34	34¼
16 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	31	31	31
20 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	28¾	28½	28½
9 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	98¾	98½	98½
3 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	77¾	77¾	77¾
3 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	102	102	102
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	102	102	102
2 Lou & N 4½s 2003	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 L & N Pad & M 4s	104½	104½	104½
1 Lou & N So Jt M 4s	93½	93⅞	93⅞
1 Maine Cen 4s 45	84	84	84
8 Maine Cen 4½s 60	46½	45½	45½
10 Market St Ry 5s 45	89½	89⅝	89½
2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
6 M&S L cn 5s 34 ct	9½	9½	9½
2 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
39 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	39⅜	39¼	39¼
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	1¼	1¼	1¼
4 M&StL 4s 49	2¾	2¾	2¾
31 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	16	16	16
18 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	16	15⅞	16
33 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	18⅜	18	18⅜
7 M-K-T 4½s 78	35¼	35¼	35¼
26 M-K-Tex 1st2¼s 90	40½	40	40½
39 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	32½	32⅜	32½
99 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	4½	4⅜	4¼
42 Mo Pac 5s 65A	37⅛	36½	37⅛
90 Mo Pac 5s 77F	37¼	36⅜	36¾
5 Mo Pac 5s 77F ct	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜
4 Mo Pac 5s 78G ct	37	36¾	37
25 Mo Pac 5s 80H	37	36⅞	37
89 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	37	36⅜	37
118 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	9⅞	9½	9¾
10 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	103¼	103¼	103¼
8 Mor&Essex 5s 55	35¼	35	35¼
20 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	31¼	31	31
7 Mor&Essex 3½s 20	36⅝	36½	36½
5 NashCha&StL 4s 78	69	68½	68½
1 Nat Dairy 3 s 60	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103	103	103
5 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	102⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	103¼	103⅛	103⅜
5 N Eng RR 4s 45	69	69	69
2 N Eng T&T 4½s 61B	124	124	124
1 NJ Pow & L&4½s 60	109	109	109
1 N O PuSv 5s 55B	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	107	107	107
6 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	57¼	57¼	57¼
7 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
16 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
16 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	54¼	54¼	54¼
2 N Pac 4s 2047	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
2 N Pac 4½s 52	91¼	91	91
14 PeoGL&CCHi 5s	112¼	112¼	112¼
6 Pere Marq 4½s 80	57	577	57
1 Phila Co 4½s 61	95	95	95
Phil Elec 3½s 67	110¾	110¾	110¾
79 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	12⅜	12	12⅜
100 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	36	35½	36
3 Philippine Ry 4s 37	3½	3½	3½
29 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	104	104	104
4 PCC&StL 5s 70A	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 PCC&StL 4½s 77	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 PCC&StL 4½s 64J	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛
6 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	100	99⅞	100
8 Pitts&WVa 4½s 58A	54	53½	54
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s 59B	53½	53½	53½
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	53½	53½	53½
17 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	90¼	90¼	90¼
2 Purity Bak 5s 48	104½	104½	104½
27 Readg 4½s 97A	78	77¾	77¾
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
2 Repub Steel 4½s 61	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Repub Steel 4½s	101⅞	101¾	101¾
10 Revere Cop&B23¼s 60	101½	101½	101½
11 Rio Gr W 4½s 39	28¼	28	28
9 RI Ark & La4½s	22	21¾	21¾
5 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 60	99	99	99
5 St L & Adir 5s 96	51	51	51
20 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	77	76½	77
7 St L S Sa 50 B	20	19½	20
49 St L S F 4½s 78	19¾	19⅜	19⅝
15 St L S F 4s 50 A	18⅞	18½	18¾
4 St L SW 5s 32	46	46	46
1 St L SW rfg 5s 90	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
2 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	66¼	66¼	66¼
33 Seab A L cn 6s 45	14¾	14½	14⅝
12 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	13½	13½	13½
26 Sea A L aj 5s 49	4	4	4
7 Sea A L 4s 50 st	26½	26½	26½
45 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	13¾	13¼	13⅜
5 Sea AL rfg 4s59ct	12	12	12
13 Sea-All Fla 6s 35A ct	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
10 Shell Un 2¼s 61	100	100	100
1 Shell Un 2½s 54	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105⅝	105⅞	105⅝
7 Sou Pac 4½s 68	52⅜	52⅛	52⅜
41 Sou Pac 4½s 81	51¾	51½	51½
72 So Pac 4½s 69	52⅛	51¾	51⅞
15 So Pac rfg 4s 55	69½	69¼	69¾
10 So Pac cit 4s 49	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
6 So Pac 3¾s 46	93½	93¼	93¼
28 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	54	53¾	53⅞
4 South Ry 6½s 56	92	91⅜	91⅝
8 South Ry gen 6s 56	87½	87	87
8 South Ry cn 5s 94	92	92	92
18 South Ry gen 4s 56	68¾	68¼	68¼
2 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105	105	105
6 Studebaker cv 6s 45	102	101¼	101¾
1 T RR A St L 5s 34	105½	105½	105½
5 Texark & Ft Sm 5½s	87½	87½	87½
10 Tex Corp 3s 59	105	105	105
6 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	67	66¾	66¾
1 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	67	67	67
29 Third Ave aj 5s 60	21¼	21	21¼
1 T St L & W 4s 50	90	90	90
1 Un El Mo 3¾s 71	111	111	111
10 Union Oil Sal 3s 67	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	108	108	108
1 Un Pac 3½s 71	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	93½	93½	93½
6 Unit Drug 5s 53	99½	99½	99½
5 Utah Lt & Trac 5s 44	98	98	98
2 Utah P & L 5s 44	98½	98¼	98⅛
2 Va Ir C & C 5s 49	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s	109	109	109
6 Wabash 4½s 91	33¾	33¾	33¾
10 Wabsh 4s 81	43¾	43½	43½
1 Wabash 4s 71	83	83	83
2 Walworth 4s 55	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Warren Bros 6s 48	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Wash Term 3½s 45	103	103	103
2 West Shore 4s 2361	43	43	43
5 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	40¾	40¾	40¾
5 Westch Lt 3½s 67	108½	108½	108½
5 Westn Md 4½s 77A	94½	94½	94½
23 West Md 4s 52	85¼	85	85¼
10 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	37	37	37
7 Westvrn Un 5s 51	86⅞	86½	86⅞
5 Western Un 5s 60	83	82¾	82¾
4 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	90½	90	90½
5 Wilson & Co 4s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 xin Wis Cen 4s S&D 38	14½	14½	14½

Foreign Bonds

2 Agr M Bk Cal 6s 47	43¼	43¼	43¼
2 Antioquia 2d 7s 57	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	75½	75½	75½
23 Argentine 4½s 48	96½	96½	96½
5 Argentine 4½s 71	82½	82½	82½
4 Buen A 3s 84	47½	47½	47⅜
12 Buen A 4½s 77	68½	68½	68½
1 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	69	69	69
16 Canada 5s 52	101½	101¼	101⅜
1 Chile MtBk6½s57asd	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
12 Chile MtgBk6s62asd	17¼	17	17
1 Chile 6s 60 asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
8 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
2 Chile 6s 61 Feb	20½	20	20
18 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
1 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	18¾	18¾	18⅝
4 Chile 6s 62 asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
3 Chile 6s 63 asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
10 Chilean Mun 7s 60usd	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞
2 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	51¾	51⅜	51¾
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s 47	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
13 Copenhag 5s 52	42½	41½	42½
4 Cuba 4½s 77	72½	72½	72½
2 Czecho 8s 51	30	30	30
5 Czecho 8s 52	26	26	26
1 Denmark 6s 42	52¾	52¾	52¾
1 Denmark 5½s 55	50½	50½	50½
32 Mex 5s asd 45	12½	12½	12½
2 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	8½	8½	8½
20 Mex 10 4s asd 45	12¼	12¼	12¼
10 Minas Ger 6½s 58	17½	17½	17½
9 Minas Ger 6½s 59	17½	17½	17½
5 N Sou Wales 5s 58	82½	82½	82½
1 Norway 4½s 56	84¼	84¼	84¾
10 Norway 4¼s 65	78	78	78
2 Norway 4s 63	80	80	80
1 Peru 7s 59	13½	13½	13½
15 Peru 1st 6s 60	12½	12½	13
5 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	13¼	13¼	13½
9 Rio de Jan 8s 46	15¾	15½	15¾
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 68	17½	17½	17½
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 68	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
1 Santa Fe (Prov) 4s 64	72	72	72
2 Sao Paul City 8s 52	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	23½	23½	23¼
2 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	62½	62	62

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON
(Continued)

FOR LIFE'S ☆ Treasures

★ For the gift worthwhile, or the possession of lasting beauty, come to our steeped-in-tradition establishment. Sterling Silver flatware and holloware, silverplate of supreme quality, fine jewelry, watches, china, crystal, and unusual novelties.

MILLARD F. DAVIS, INC.
831 MARKET ST. • WILMINGTON, DEL.

Large Selection of
GIFTS for MEN in the SERVICE
and Complete Line Army Officers' Clothing and Uniforms
JOHN A. CARLSON
923 Market Street
Open Friday and Saturday Nights

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Elizabeth M. Kettler
DIAMONDS WATCHES JEWELRY
632 G ST. N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C.

Trade in your old carburetor on a dependable Carter; liberal allowance.
MILLER-DUDLEY Co.
Distributors
1716 14th STREET N. W. NOrth 9300

J. B. SPUND'S MARKET INC.
Prime Meats
Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables. Sea Food and Game
Flowers for all occasions.
3423-25 Connecticut Ave. WOodley 4400

Brumley's DELUXE
SINCE 1904
CANDIES, 60c and 80c
1304 F Street Lunch With Us Today

MABEL HARRELL HAIRDRESSER
1603 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Telephone Decatur 2326

THE Pleasantry TEA ROOM
DINNERS
Week Days 5 to 7:30—Sundays 12 to 8 P. M.
5164 Mt. Pleasant Street N. W.

HENRI & ROBERT
Hairdressers
NAtional 3744 1626 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Fruit Cakes and other Goodies for the Holidays
DELLA'S DELICACY SHOP
6709 Wisconsin Ave., Bethesda-Chevy Chase, Md., or
1405 East West Highway, Silver Spring, Md.

Maine

AUBURN

CHRISTMAS PLANTS BRING CHEER

Poinsettias	75c to $3.00
Cyclamen	$1.50 to $3.00
Azaleas	$2.00

Many other bright plants, 50c up
ROAK'S, Florist
Auburn Theatre Bldg. Tel. 980

Clean, Sweet and White!

It's Just Come from
BEAL'S LAUNDRY
Phone 1470
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

SKATES SHARPENED, 25c
All work done as promptly as possible. We sell rubbers.
Vickery's Shoe Repair Shop
"Shoes Rebuilt" 154 Turner St.

Season's Greetings to the Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
MALO CLEANERS
11 CHESTNUT STREET TEL. 1634-W

AUGUSTA

BERRY'S
SANITONE CLEANER
AUGUSTA, MAINE

J. S. WADLEIGH
AMOCO
American Fuel and Range Oils
294 State Street, AUGUSTA, MAINE

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6066, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

Kinney
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie, Bags, Gloves
43 MAIN STREET

W. C. BRYANT & SON, INC.
Eastern Maine's Oldest and Finest Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
46 MAIN STREET BANGOR, ME.

RICE & MILLER CO.
Hardware
Sleds—Skis—Hockey Supplies—Toys
Dupont Paint—Building Supplies
Arvin Radios—Pyrex Cooking Ware
Electrical Appliances
125 YEARS ON BROAD STREET

LEWISTON

HENRY NOLIN
wishes the readers of The Christian Science Monitor a Merry Christmas
FINE JEWELRY
79 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Me.

Gifts
Cheering the day to victory with SMART, DISTINCTIVE GIFTS from
THE SMALL SHOP
171 LISBON STREET

PLAZA GRILL
Air-Conditioned, Always Cool
DELICIOUS LUNCHES
Modern Soda Fountain
177 Main Street Lewiston, Maine

Wearing Apparel
"Exclusively for the Smart Miss and Matron"
WARD'S WARD BROS
72 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine

Forget your feet. In perfect fitting
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
feel years younger.
Come in—try on a pair.
STILL PRICED AT $8.95
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
110 LISBON STREET

Sears, Roebuck and Company
212 Main Street
Phone 5100

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 3-6269. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Special
Order Yours Early
Christmas Cards
50 for $1.00
Imprinted with your name. Choice of size, styles, all alike or in an assortment.
Send for Illustrated Circular.
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

BEAUTIFUL!

A CARTER diamond is always rich in its quality and brilliance. Ring mountings superb.
CARTER BROS. CO.
PORTLAND, MAINE

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
144A High Street Portland, Maine

A Happy Christmas to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 Congress Street
Portland, Maine

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE 3-2941 COAL
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST

MARTIN'S CASH MARKET
GROCERY, MEATS, *and* FRUITS
Free Delivery Service
89 Ocean Avenue Tel. 2-5311

SHOP AT
FOUNDED BY HENRY H. HAY 1841
HAY'S DRUG STORES
For Gifts of Toilet Goods and High-Grade Candies and Nuts.
504 CONGRESS STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471. Hours: 8 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LEATHER GOODS
make desirable and practical
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
We have Imported and Domestic Leathers
PELISSIER'S
HARNESS & LUGGAGE STORE
9 Warren Street Tel. 1406

CAPITAL GARAGE
180 NORTH MAIN ST. J. E. QUINN
TELEPHONE 2215
Washing
Lubrication
Supplies—Storage
General Repairs

There's GLITTER *and* GLAMOUR
in this store's presentation of gift jewelry!
HARRY G. EMMONS

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

DUSTIN & SMITH INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6.50 TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

DOVER

Give yourself and guests a delightful Christmas gift by entertaining them without labor.
Take them to
Daeris Air-Cond. Restaurant & Tea Room
Delicious Food. Attractive Environment.
Morrill Building. Tel. 616

GIFTS for everyone on your Christmas List at
Farnham's
LOTHROP-FARNHAM COMPANY
432 Central Avenue Tel. 230

WEBB'S GROCERY
Tel. 73 for your Christmas dinner Provisions.
We Deliver.

CANDY for CHRISTMAS
Our Own Make
ORA'S DOVER AND ROCHESTER, N. H.

SAVOIE'S SILK SHOP
UNDIES, SLIPS, CORSETS, HOSIERY, COAT LINENS, CHOICE FABRICS BY THE YARD, CURTAINS

MANCHESTER

Books — Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 MANCHESTER ST TEL. 3520-W

Last Minute Shoppers
Still Lovely Gifts and Willing Salesmen to help select that special gift.
PARISEAU'S Inc.

Give Jewelry
The Gift That Thrills from Your Dependable Jeweler
GEO. E. PEARSON CO.
896 ELM STREET

Send Flowers
They are always appreciated
Phone 1261 given special attention
Stache Florist
622 SECOND STREET

Christmas Shoppers Save Time
Buy Gifts for any member of the family and we will wrap them while you wait.
JAMES W. HILL CO.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Practical and Lasting Gift
FURNITURE OF DISTINCTION
C. A. HOITT CO.
COR. VALLEY AND WILSON STREETS

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS from LEAVITT'S

NASHUA

GABY'S
EXCLUSIVE SHOPPE
Millinery
85 West Pearl Street Nashua, N. H.

Have an Individual Coiffure Created by
ISIDORE
Your Hair Stylist
48 Main Street Tel. 963

PORTSMOUTH

Christmas Candies
Chocolate Novelties
for the Holidays
MOULTON'S
"Head of Square"

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Esso
GEORGE B. GOLD
Two Gas Stations
125 Broadway
also
Corner Spring and Touro
Car washing, greasing, oiling, tire repairs
Courteous Service

BOOKS OLD and NEW — PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs *Books*
Foreign Books *Bought and Sold*

You'll enjoy shopping at
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Largest and Most Up-to-Date
DEPARTMENT STORE
225-227 THAMES STREET

Turano's Beauty Shoppe
9 BROADWAY
Phone 3460

Christmas and New Year Cards
Home Cooking
Picture Framing
The ARNOLD ART STORE
24 Broadway, Newport, R. I.
PHONE 2273

WICKFORD

The WICKFORD GARAGE
Batteries and Electrical Service
Starters and Generators
RICHFIELD TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Maintenance Repairs
Dock and Waterfront Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA

The Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
223 N. Payne St. Alex. 0060
wishes the readers of The Christian Science Monitor A Happy Christmas and Peace and Joy in the coming year

AB&W Transit Company
Wish Their Friends and Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Greetings of the Season

GRAHAM & OGDEN
Oldest real estate firm in Alexandria
803 King St. Alex. 1300

Complete and Guaranteed Service
Ford *for all makes of cars* Herbys Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

ALEXANDRIA FLORAL CO.
1618 Prince St. Alex 2666
Merry Christmas
to our patrons and readers of The Christian Science Monitor

Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
reliable service
223 North Payne Street Alex. 0060

Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store
COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0656

DUNCAN'S TRANSFER
402 N. Columbus St.
Alex. 0473 Local and Long Distance

LYNCHBURG

White Star Laundry
makes your clothes gleam just telephone 812 and end wash day worries.
Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

Men's, Women's & Children's Clothing
Linens, China, Glassware, Toys
Household Furnishings
Millinery, Toilet Articles
Distinctive Merchandise to Please Family and Friends
NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 39188. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIAL 22663
for Norfolk's Leading Laundry
FAIRFAX FAMILY LAUNDRY CORP.
719 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk, Va.

ALBRIGHT HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

FRANK R. FORD, Inc.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
229 Granby Street
ESTABLISHED 1909

MODERN SUPER MARKETS
BIG ★ STAR
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout VIRGINIA *and* NORTH CAROLINA

ROANOKE

Natalie Shoppe
The Natalie Shoppe welcomes you,
Featuring
Ladies' Coats, Suits, Dresses and Furs
103 S. Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

ENGLEBY ELECTRIC CO.
Electrical Gifts
Trains
Christmas Lights
Dial 2-3477 313 First S. W.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush-Flora Shoe Co.
36 Years Serving You
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

We Cordially Invite You to Visit
Woodrum's
602 VIRGINIA ST. E.
Complete Home Furnishers

HUNTINGTON

ARCADE BOOK and CARD SHOP
Exclusive line of Hallmark Greeting Cards and Christmas Wrappings, Mottoes.
Personally selected books for the retail trade and our lending library.
Room 5, First Huntington Arcade

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
1013 FOURTH AVENUE

Angel's
Fine Apparel for Men and Boys
Furs for Women

Huntington
invites you to visit
our recently modernized and streamlined departments

WEST VIRGINIA

MORGANTOWN

CHICAGO BEAUTY SHOP
A Beauty Mart of the Highest Quality
Dial 9325 Established 1917

Corner Pleasant St. and Cobun Ave.
ASHTON
Complete Service Washing Lubrication
Esso
Phone 9133

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JAMES TASKER
64 King St. E., 3 Doors West of Post Office
Clothier—Haberdasher
Importer of English Gloves, Mufflers, Ties, Socks, Gowns, Christy's Hats. Suits and Overcoats to measure.

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 2-4615

OTTAWA

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LANGLEY'S
788 BRONSON AVENUE
Dial 8-5111 (Opposite First Ave.)
For Certified Dry Cleaning and Storage

HARVEY H. HYDE
Blue Ribbon Meat Markets
Quality and Service
610 SOMERSET ST. 8-0097
831 BANK ST. 5-1478

J. D. SANDERSON CO.
Roofing and Sheet Metal Work
575 McLeod Street 8-3125

Beesly's Drug Stores and Restaurants
90 Sparks St. and 220 Elgin St.
Next to Elgin Theatre

Toboggans, Skis, Skates
Hockey Sticks
W. A. RANKIN, Ltd.
410-416 Bank Street 2-4241

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

TORONTO

N. A. KIRBY
ACCOUNTANT—AUDITOR
Statements and Income Tax Systems Installed
205 Yonge Street
Tels. HO. 2822, WA. 9990

Mrs. W. J. Foster
Permanent Wave Specialist
Hair Styling and all lines of Beauty Culture
Modern Air-Conditioned Salon
690 Bay Street (Herman Building)
Cor. Bay and Walton Sts.
ELgin 6585
Your Patronage Will Be Appreciated

RICHARD BOURNE & SON
33 Church Street EL 8606
LEATHER COVERS
for Christian Science Sentinels, Journals and Quarterlies, etc.

Crossword Quiz Answers

H	E	P	B	U	R	N						
A	L	L	E	N	▨	I						
F	A	U	N	▨	S	C						
T	▨	M	▨	B	O	K						
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D	E	F	I	C	I	T						

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwoods DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

Try
Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Season's Greetings
At this season of the year we would like to join your many friends in wishing you much happiness.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

All Makes Rebuilt—Repaired—Rented
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
We Service Office Machines
46½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST. E.
EL. 8671

PRINTING
Duggan and Graham Limited
426 Queen Street East
Waverley 3307

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
TOILET LAUNDRIES LTD.
WI. 5121

FRESH FOODS
WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
Stores Everywhere in Eastern Canada
DOMINION

SEE NEXT PAGE

HAVE YOU a position to fill? A room, house or apartment to let? A service to render? A used article to sell?

ADVERTISE IT
in the Classified Columns of The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

Invite Yourself to Christmas Dinner at

Scotts Restaurant
1180 St. Catherine St. West

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
Ask for descriptive booklet
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

COAL
FUEL OIL
COKE
Oil Furnaces—Coal Stokers
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited
★DOllard 4661

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 1/3 a line for 3 insertions within 7 days. Rates for "Post Wanted" advertising, 9d a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 7d a line for 3 times within 7 days. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

None of the vacancies for women advertised in these columns relates to a woman between 18 and 31 unless such a woman (a) has living with her a child of hers under the age of 14, or (b) is registered under the Blind Persons Acts, or (c) has to obtain employment by individual effort, a Ministry of Labour permit to allow her

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £210-£325 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

LAUNDRIES

For Clean and Dainty Frocks, Linen and Underwear send to The Royal French Laundry, 55, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3. Phone Acorn 1794. Silks and Woollies special attention. Small repairs free of charge.

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON—2 unfurn. offices suitable Christian Science practitioner or other work; Regent St., near Oxford Circus; good light, heating, 1 ft.; reasonable terms. Write Secretary, 90 Chesterfield House, W. 1.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

London, BARNES.—Home offered to lady paying guest, preferably someone in business. Box W-1463. BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

POST VACANT

London, BARNES.—Daily working-housekeeper (exempt military service), whole or part time. Box W-1463. BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

ROOMS TO LET

119, INVERNESS TERRACE, LONDON, W. 2.—Unfurnished suites or single rooms, up-to-date and newly decorated. Resident owner.

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124, Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6.—Furnished divan rooms; H. and C.; meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house; board residence from 3 to 4 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles. Tel. MAI. 3634.

TAILORS

AYERST & DALE
Naval, Military and Civil Tailors
Also Ladies' Tailors
English and American Uniforms a Speciality
9/10, Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent Street, London, W. 1. Gerrard 5187

TEA ROOMS

Enjoy Your Lunch or Tea at
• The MONTROSE •
43, New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1
Proprietress Miss Hess Temple Bar 7266

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE HINNIS & CO., F. V. A., 26, Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. 3127. Rents Collected Valuations

WANTED TO BUY

IDLE CAPITAL! Convert your Home Movie Projector into cash. 8, 9.5 and 16mm. Home Movies and 16mm. Home Talkies; also Leica, Contax and other modern roll film cameras are still wanted. Please release yours. Top prices paid. WALLACE HEATON, LTD., 127, New Bond Street, London, W. 1.

ENGLAND

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-3 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

Light Refreshments
E. RICHOUX LTD.
Afternoon Teas: Chocolate, etc.
Chocolates 5/-, 6/- per lb.
Post Orders carefully executed
58, Baker Street, London, W. 1
Tel.: Welbeck 3732

PHONES F. WARREN & CO'S FUSION GAS
COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

HATS
HELEN MAY
M. WHISTONDALE
12, Knightsbridge, S. W. 1 Sloane 6885
RENOVATIONS PUPILS TAKEN

PEARSALL'S COAL
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY
130/132 Westbourne Park Rd., W. 2
Phone Bayswater 3262 Estabr 1896

LONDON N.—Finchley

E. WIGHT & CO.
373 Regents Park Road, Finchley, N. 3
Tel. FIN. 2216/7
For Everything Electrical
RADIO and TELEVISION

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

If it is to be had
It's at
BEARMANS
LEYTONSTONE E 11 Tel. Ley. 1131

LONDON, S. E.—Norwood

LINGERIE
Hosiery, Knitwear, Etc.
VERA COOKE
9, Crown Parade, Beulah Hill, S. E. 19
Phone Gipsy Hill 2865

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W.
East Sheen

Agents for Viyella, Aertex and Chilprufe
A. C. FIELD
Fancy Draper
409—411 Upper Richmond Rd. East Sheen, S. W. 14
Phone Prospect 1360

LONDON W.—Ealing

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223

Eire

DUBLIN

Pims of GEORGE'S ST. DUBLIN
For All Fashion and Household Requirements
Estab. 1841 One of Ireland's Finest Stores
PIM BROS. LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

Switzer's
RESTAURANT
EXCELLENT MENU, MODERATE PRICES, LOUNGE ADJOINING
Soda Fountain—Lr. Ground Floor
Switzer & Co., Ltd., Grafton St., Dublin

LEVERETT & FRYE LTD.
FAMILY GROCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS
Head Office—36, Grafton St., Dublin
Branches:
48, Highfield Road, Rathgar
34, Sandymount Green
50, Lower Drumcondra Road
Main Street, Dundrum, Co. Dublin
54, Dublin Street, Carlow
93, Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk
112, O'Connell Street, Limerick

STEPHENS & BOURKE
LIMITED
SHOEMAKERS
Expert Shoe Fitting by Skilled Assistants
36, STEPHEN'S GREEN
14, COLLEGE GREEN
216, LR. RATHMINES RD
DUBLIN

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"Hey!" I barked today. "How about Christmas Greetings? Don't you realize we have a lot of friends we'd like to remember?"

The Season's Greetings From the Daily Features Page Family!

W. P. Kennedy
Did You Ever Wonder

Gene Carr
Just for Fun

Guernsey LePelley
Tubby and Buddy & Co.

Richard Rodgers
Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

"Corka"
Just for Fun

The Hagers
The Adventures of Waddles

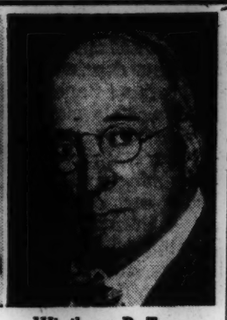
L. F. van Zelm
News Item

Reamer Keller
Just for Fun

Keith Parris
Facts and Figures

Irving Bacchus
Hobby Nobbing

Frances Briggs
Crossword Quiz


Winthrop P. Tryon
Words of Current Interest

Today we take great pleasure in presenting to our readers a holiday message from the frequent contributors to this page. By way of explanation we might add that Rodgers sent his sketch from the warmer climes of Florida, Le Pelley's came from the snow-covered interior of Connecticut, Mrs. M. H. Dearborn, of Muncie, Indiana, supplies the verses for the Waddles strip, which are illustrated by her brother, George Hager of Seattle. The cartoonist Jon Cornin explains: "Corka, as you may know, is myself and wife, therefore the two heads on the pencil." Gene Carr's caricature bore the explanation: "I'm very shy when it comes to seeing myself in print." And from the well-known Reamer Keller comes the apology: "I'm a little broader amidships than this—I thinned the sketch down to fit one column." They with the others portrayed here take this opportunity to express their appreciation for the very evident reader response to their efforts.—Daily Features Editor.

In Lighter Vein

How Much?

"Mrs. Williams always asks the price of anything new that I happen to be wearing," said Mrs. Brown. "Rather a cheek, don't you think?"

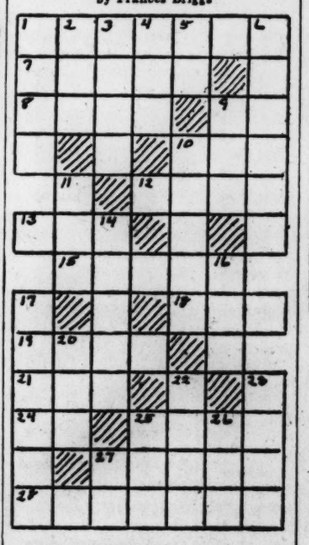
"Decidedly," replied Mrs. Black. "What has she been trying to find out recently?"

"She wanted to know how much I paid for this dress."

"What an inquisitive creature she must be. How much did you tell her?"—Montreal Star.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What actress was starred in "The Philadelphia Story"?
7—Maria Bonnyfeather is a character in well-known novel by whom?
8—What creature is subject of famous statue by Praxiteles?
9—The fictional Forsyt lives in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
10—Who wrote of his Americanization?
12—Would you wear, sail, or ride a Barb?
13—What is woody spike of an ear of maize?
15—What hero of Trowbridge poem had a flying machine?
18—What is a rocky pinnacle or peak?
19—Aurora personifies what?
21—To gain.
24—While.
25—What structure would contain ensilage?
27—Who are the natives of Horsens?
28—In a balance sheet, what do you call an excess of liabilities over assets?

Down

1—What is hilt of a knife, sword, or dagger?
2—What is highest note of the gamut?
3—What fruit is associated with Jack Horner?
4—Who is one of titular "Five Little Peppers"?
5—What is a prefix signifying "not"?
6—Monel metal resembles what?
8—Turf.
16—Who worked with Simon to construct intelligence tests?
11—What is a fehmgauner?
14—What is color of derby associated with Al Smith?
16—Guy Fawkes Day occurs in what month (abbr.)?
17—What was first name of 19 Across?
20—What are three-toed sloths?
22—The Belgian process should make you think of what metal?
23—What is a kind of blindman's buff?
26—What is a capuchin monkey?
26—What is a garland worn in Hawaii?
27—Dean of the Faculty (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Auboyneau, Rear Admiral Philippe-Marie (fē'-lēp' mà'-rē' ō'-bwà'-nō')—Commander-in-Chief of the Fighting French Navy.

Châtel, Yves (ēv shä'-tēl')—Governor General of Algeria.

Decoux, Admiral Jean (zhäN dē-kōō')—Governor General of French Indo-China.

Hasegawa, Admiral Kiyoshi (kē-yō-shē hä-sē-gä-wä—even accent)—Governor General of Formosa.

Mateur (mà'-tûr')—Town of Tunisia.

Munda (mōōn'-dä)—Bay of the New Georgia Islands in the Solomons.

von Witzleben, Field Marshal Erwin (ĕr'-vēn fŏn vits'-lā'-bĕn)—In charge of German defense operations against the A. E. F. in North Africa.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

La Goulette (là gōō'-lĕt')—Port of Tunis.

Medjerda (mĕ-jĕr'-dà)—River of Tunisia.

Palermo (pà-lûr'-mō; Ital. pä-lĕr'-mō)—Province of northern Sicily.

Rufisque (rü'-fĕsk')—Port on the west African coast.

Thiès (tē-ĕs')—West African railroad town.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofà; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Brevities

University of California Bruin: Perhaps you read of some Arabs who have been trying to join the Royal Air Force in North Africa; if accepted, presumably they'll be known as the Riff-RAF.

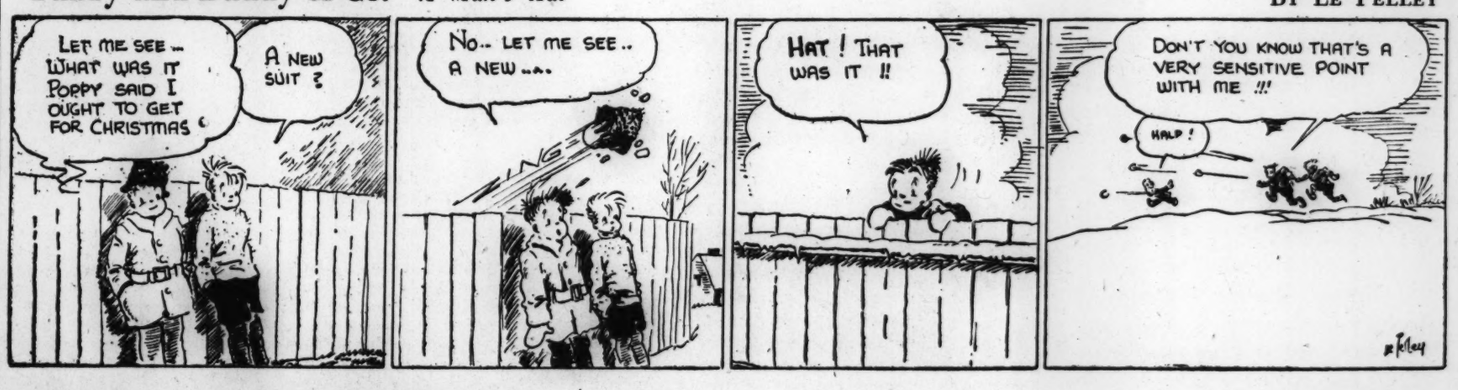
St. Louis Star Times: "Don't talk about the war or anything related to it unless you know definitely what you are talking about," advises a government official. If this advice were followed, the silence that would settle on this country would be immensely soothing.

NEWS ITEM— THERE IS NOT A SHORTAGE IN EVERYTHING.

SORRY, BUT THAT SUGAR STAMP IS NO GOOD NOW
ANDREW, LOOIE + FRANK DELICATESSEN
SORRY, BUT WE'RE ALL OUT OF CANNED SALMON
SORRY, WE'RE ALL OUT OF POSTUM
WHAT DO YOU HAVE?
TRY OUR NEW LUNCH COUNTER & RESTAURANT
AH! BUT WE DO HAVE A NICE FRESH BUNCH OF WAR STAMPS
GOOD! GIVE ME A DOLLAR'S WORTH AND SAVE ME A BATCH NEXT WEEK
GIVE WAR BONDS & STAMPS AS CHRISTMAS GIFTS
VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Man's Hat*

BY LE PELLEY


LET ME SEE... WHAT WAS IT POPPY SAID I OUGHT TO GET FOR CHRISTMAS
A NEW SUIT?
NO.. LET ME SEE.. A NEW...
HAT! THAT WAS IT!!
DON'T YOU KNOW THAT'S A VERY SENSITIVE POINT WITH ME!!!
HALP!
Kelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Hope! I Hope!*

BY RODGERS

Oh, oh! Only four more days until Christmas!
I spent the whole day snooping around the house—
Boy, there are packages stuck away under the beds, in the closets and in the dresser drawers—
Boy, oh boy!
It seems only reasonable that at least one of them must be for me!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Every Little Bit Helps*

BY THE HAGERS

"I'm off for Quackburg, Ted, to buy War savings stamps and bonds," said I.
"Buy some for me!" Matilda said. "I'd like to buy some, too," said Ted.
Then Tiny dashed across the field. "Buy me some war stamps, please," he squealed.
"Dear Aunt Matilda, please don't spank. I have just smashed my piggy-bank!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Morale From the Front

Most of us live in little worlds only because we haven't found anything bigger. Most of us are willing to turn from selfish, petty concerns when an event or word lifts our eyes to the "wide horizon's grander view." On December 20 millions of Americans must have had that experience. Certainly all who heard Lt. Col. "Eddie" Rickenbacker must have been moved into a larger sense of what they can do to win the war.

In many a home, events had set the stage. Rationing loomed large in home-front thinking. There was this ban on "gas" for pleasure driving. Mother hadn't been able to get a beef roast for Sunday dinner. Dad hadn't got used to one cup with one spoonful. Aunt Grace observed that the fireplace only warmed one side.

The Sunday papers were full of stories about official bungling and private chiseling. The Governor of Illinois was proclaiming that the people of his State couldn't stay healthy unless they obtained extra fuel oil so the houses could be kept above sixty-eight degrees. A Boston columnist was complaining that Washington was "short-changing" New England on oil and gasoline.

Radio commentators were saying that Leon Henderson had been forced out as Price Administrator because he had demanded sacrifices which large pressure groups wouldn't stand for and that with him ousted prices would rise and the pace of inflation increase. The Sunday papers also contained notices of plans for religious or charitable services in connection with Christmas. But these were submerged in page after page of gift advertising—most of it of luxuries for adults. The papers also told of unprecedented crowds in the stores—obviously not now shopping for men at the front.

In most homes there was either harried planning for a materialistic celebration of the Nativity or considerable grumbling about small sacrifices. All in all, morale was not high on the home front. And then came the simple, dramatic story of how a little group of men lived through three weeks of thirst and hunger and storm in open boats.

After Colonel Rickenbacker told how eight men were rationed—four oranges, one sea gull and two tiny fish—"the bones, the head, every part was delicious"—and the home front was ready to concur when he said "objections to rationing are ridiculous." And after he told about the struggles of the men in New Guinea and the "hell-hole of mud" on Guadalcanal one was inclined to agree that production of war materials at home would double if those men could shift from the front line to the assembly line.

There has been a lot of talk about keeping up the morale of the men at the front. Here was a clear case of morale flowing back from the prayers and heroism of the boys out there. Millions of Americans, feeling it, must have been touched, moved a bit out of small or selfish concerns into a humbler, larger sense of consecration.

Private Bartek's Bible

"The little boy in my boat (Pvt. John F. Bartek) had an issue Bible in the pocket of his jumper, and the second day out we organized little prayer meetings in the evening and morning and took turn about reading passages from the Bible, and frankly and humbly we prayed for our deliverance."

"Eddie" Rickenbacker spoke reverently when he came to this part of his dramatic story of how he and his companions were rescued after drifting twenty-one days in tiny rubber boats. It was within an hour after the eight men had turned their thoughts to God that a sea gull alighted on the head of the senior officer and leader of the expedition—Colonel Rickenbacker himself—and this furnished them food and bait that brought still more sustenance. What the ravens were to Elijah, the sea gull was to those American aviators on the Pacific.

What turned the thought of these eight men to the source of all good, to the preserver of man, his "refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble"? Private Bartek's little khaki Bible. True, they probably would have prayed even without a Bible. Most men do in such circumstances. But the little Book proved an immediate inspiration. Private Bartek's Bible was the most valuable piece of equipment they possessed. With it they proved the promise: "He shall call upon me, and I will answer him: I will be with him in trouble; I will deliver him, and honour him."

Home for Christmas?

Christmas Day is generally associated with home and happy reunions. Men and women in the armed forces on distant battle fronts are too far away to return for the holidays, but many in uniform in the United States are near enough for a brief visit home—the last, possibly, before leaving on a foreign assignment. Some are planning to travel for several days and nights to spend only a few hours with those dear to them. They cannot make the trip if transportation facilities are unable to accommodate them.

Service men and women deserve first consideration. Bus and rail lines ask civilians to travel either before or after the holiday rush, in order to make room for members of the forces. Christmas will have a deeper, richer meaning for those who take advantage of this opportunity for practicing unselfishness.

The Russians Refuse to Gamble

The amazing Russians are at it again. Their latest offensive—now five days old—has not only netted them 300 villages and towns, impressive quantities of all sorts of supplies, but has cut the Moscow-Rostov railway thus depriving the Nazis of one of their more important communication lines. This main drive, described as a "blitz," appears to be the central one of three, a second being in progress only ninety miles from the Latvian border, according to Nazi admissions, and a third ninety miles southwest of Stalingrad.

The performance of the Russians is heartening to all their allies. The Soviet troops are fighting like men who mean to make the most of the opportunity opened up by the United Nations successes in Africa. They are not content to rest on the hope that Hitler will eventually find he has bitten off more than he can chew.

In our admiration for our Russian comrades we may forget what terrific trials their nation has already endured. We may forget that battles are not won without losses, and that the reported Nazi casualties are not the only ones being suffered along the Russian front. We may fail to realize that one reason the Russians fight as they do is not that they have found their enemy weak, but that they know how strong he is and that to count on others to beat him is to offer him maximum opportunity to regain striking power. It would be easy for the Russians to assume that, while United Nations' power is mounting, time is on their side. But they apparently know that time is on the side that fights to keep it there.

Persuasion, Not Percussion

Above the clamor of current racial discussion in America, a quiet, reasoned voice is now heard in behalf of interracial co-operation in the South, through a statement by the committee speaking for the recently founded Southern Race Relations Conference.

While the war has brought sharply to the conscience of white men everywhere the imperative need of a change in attitude and conduct toward other races, it has had a twofold effect in the United States. Considerable advance has been made in breaking down barriers to Negro progress, particularly in industry. But demands for immediate wholesale solutions of Negro problems before further essential preliminary steps have been taken to improve the Negro's status, have served in the main to increase resistance and retard general Negro betterment.

The Negro leaders comprising the membership of the Southern Race Relations Conference wisely recognized this trend. While expressing themselves as fundamentally opposed to compulsory segregation, they felt it the part of wisdom to address their efforts toward other current problems of racial discrimination and neglect, and to ways in which they could help to bring about improvement of racial relations. For example, instead of pressing the segregation question as it concerns public conveyances, the statement simply calls for travel accommodations equal in kind and quality, in States where law or custom requires segregation.

Advancement in responsibility and rank in military service according to ability; equal salaries for Negro and white teachers on the basis of preparation and experience; additional education facilities; inclusion of Negro doctors on public hospital staffs to treat Negro patients; organization of Negro service workers into unions with recognized affiliations; abolition of the poll tax, effective enforcement of anti-lynch laws—these and other proposals seem to furnish a reasonable basis for consideration and action.

Our Readers Say—

For British Imperialism?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I completed the series of articles in your paper, "The World We Want," with a newborn faith that this time we could have a just and lasting peace. However, this hope and faith have been completely destroyed by Winston Churchill's recent declaration: "We mean to hold our own. I have not become the King's first minister in order to preside over the liquidation of the British empire."

Even we non-interventionists in the Middle West, and we are not a few, were beginning to believe that England had learned a bitter lesson in the last generation, and this time would not stand in the way of the universal freedom which is essential to permanent peace. We now realize that this was just wishful thinking.

So, what are we fighting for? Why should we sacrifice the youth of every generation to British imperialism? J. D. HYLAND

Mason City, Iowa

Editor's Note: This war did not begin as a protest against lack of freedom in British imperial possessions, nor was it brought on by an attack on the British Empire. It resulted from Nazi aggression in Europe and from resistance to Nazi efforts to create colonies in areas already civilized and self-governing for generations or even centuries. If it be said that Britain assumed protection of the rights of these peoples because it recognized an ultimate challenge to Britain's own position in the world, what shall be said of the United States' entry into the war after Pearl Harbor? Self-interest, self-defense, influenced both the American and British decisions to fight. The Poles, the Czechs and the freedom-loving French do not believe British Empire dismemberment would have saved them from Hitler's war.

Maria Moors Cabot Prize

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you so much for winning the Maria Moors Cabot prize for distinguished service in the field of inter-American relations—a citation to which you are justly entitled.

My thanks, however, are based on the fact that the faculty of journalism mentions the attributes of The Christian Science Monitor so frequently that our students are beginning to wonder whether we are employees of your circulation or promotion department.

The Monitor does everything so superbly well. All of your readers must be aware of this fact. We are, at Boston University. Now Columbia is, too. Query: Are there any honors which you haven't won and earned?

MAX R. GROSSMAN
Department of Journalism
Boston University

"Yanks in Britain"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In answer to a letter, "Yanks in Britain," I should like to thank the women of Britain for their kindness and high esteem of our American boys. My son is somewhere in England and writes me the English people are most "hospitable and kind." Surely victory and a free world will be the reward of such mutual lovingkindness.

(MRS.) AMELIA F. MUNCY
Syracuse, N. Y.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Is Compulsory Savings the Answer?

Towards More Progressive School Methods

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Several times in the past few days there have been articles and editorial comment on the subject of better and more progressive school methods in your paper. There seem to be many ways in which the old system of public school education could be improved to give the recipients a better foundation on which they could build.

In approaching the ultimate of the idea which I have in mind, I fail to see how the most important consideration can be much longer ignored; namely a practical foundation in religious instruction. Unless this cardinal requisite is recognized and acted upon, I fear that there will be a tendency toward too much material thinking and so-called practicality.

You reported a most interesting item in this connection that took place in England under the instigation of the Church of England. Having been the victim of the Public School System in England (meaning Eton, Harrow, etc.), I was most encouraged to see evidence towards a more responsible outlook by the church of that country.

For some time I have been contemplating the possibility of training each student for a journeyman trade; such as barber, chef, carpenter, household electrician or radio repairman for boys, and perhaps dietician, secretary, dressmaker or fashion designer for the girls. If such could be given on a good foundation of religious instruction, together with a modern curriculum, it seems to me that the students would be able thereafter to enjoy greater freedom to travel and pursue their studies and feel economically independent. They would always have a useful service to offer.

I am fully convinced, however, that unless the question of religious understanding is properly handled, such a suggestion would not work out satisfactorily. It seems to me that we have to remove the present fear of "making a living" from the minds of the young people, and to date we have not accomplished that by all the study which has been put into so-called economics.

There is no substitute for a knowledge and demonstration of God's love and care for his children, and an understanding of the spirit of service to our brother man.

Having spent eighteen years in traveling around the world in the foreign service of this country, I am much encouraged to note the dawn and development of an "international attitude" on the part of thinking Americans. When we can talk, smile and laugh with our brother man in six different languages, there is no opportunity for aught but good. J. MAXWELL KENNARD

Silver Spring, Md.

Dr. Hambro on the Winning of the Peace

A Bookshelf Review

Some men write their speeches, but Dr. Hambro speaks his books. He lectures without script or notes. At the foot of the platform a secretary sits, taking down his words in shorthand. What he says becomes a chapter.

It is at once the strength and the weakness of HOW TO WIN THE PEACE, by C. J. Hambro (Philadelphia: Lippincott. $3), that it evidently is as much the work of Dr. Hambro the speaker as of Dr. Hambro the writer. Its strength is vigorous sincerity, masterful phrase, human warmth, moral fervor, genial humor and the inspiring conviction that seem so natural a part of Dr. Hambro in public or private conversation. Its weakness is merely lack of plan. It has few of those metaphorical pigeonholes with which international experts keep their books tidy sometimes to the point of intellectual discomfort for their readers.

In this book the author emerges as one of his own best arguments for a cause whose untiring champion he is—the cause of the small nations. If the thinking this eminent Norwegian is contributing toward the solution of world problems is an indication of the contribution the small nations are capable of making, then they indeed deserve more attention than they have ever received from the Great Powers.

* * *

Dr. Hambro is basic. He knows that events—good or evil—are the result of thoughts, and that mental causes are more important than so-called material causes, and more deep-seated than they may seem to be. Many American and possibly many British readers will add another facet to their political education as they read the chapters on the development of German thought. Dr. Hambro declares that "the sympathetic but terrible and tragic mistake of the Western World has been to act on the assumption that German mentality was not too fundamentally different from Scandinavian mentality, from English and French mentality, from American mentality, that the same words correspond to the same ideas in their several languages."

From Fichte, through Nietzche, to Rosenberg—past many an ugly way-station between—the author traces the course of thinking that has produced the dogma of the "master race." As if aware that his own considerable eloquence is unequal to his task, he lets the apostles of that creed speak for themselves. Here are mental atrocities as shocking as physical atrocities. No one understandingly reading these passages will ever again assume the overthrow of Hitler is all that is required as a basis for peace with Germany.

One point we may forget, however, as we read Dr. Hambro's exposition: It is that the diabolical philosophers have encountered much resistance within Germany. Theirs is not the only Germany that exists. It is the one that has won control, however, and revealed the susceptibility of German thought to base and brutal suggestion.

* * *

Dr. Hambro does more than raise a bogey in these chapters. He points a lesson the learning of which would have practical results in the next attempt to build a system of collective security. In his view it is everybody's business when the people of a powerful nation are being mentally poisoned. He would institute a "peace patrol" to keep the world informed of thought currents before they become torrents of pathological fury. This means the interpretation of teachings like Naziism in such a way as to force early recognition of their danger and to inspire efforts to check them. Education is fundamental to peace.

The author does a further service in pointing to the continuing work of the League of Nations at Princeton and Montreal, where an otherwise overwhelming mass of world-wide experience with political and economic questions is being synthesized, and where organizations are already in existence which, if there had been time to set them up at Versailles, might have avoided some of 1919's mistakes. But Dr. Hambro does not overstress those mistakes; he feels, in fact, that they have been misstated, that Germany was let off easily at Versailles, considering the penalties she had earned.

* * *

The central point of Dr. Hambro's attitude toward peace planning is universality. He has little faith in regional plans or continental unions as solutions of world problems which, he feels, "can be met only by a universal solution." He interprets the Atlantic Charter as all-inclusive.

Within this broad framework, he sees government by international commission playing a part, as it did in the Saar. He envisages close co-operation, even confederation, in the Danubian basin; evidently he is not much impressed by the fears that close collaboration in that area might result in an entity similar to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and that the restoration of that empire "in any form" would pave the way for German mastery of Europe.

A transition period after the war, with no peace concluded, during which the United Nations would administer the now totalitarian countries and police other areas disorganized by the war; conferences by experts before the actual peace conference takes place (the peacemaking after the Thirty Years War took a dozen years); formation of an international mandates system and enforced adjudication of disputes between states—these are some of the prospects Dr. Hambro outlines.

One cannot, by summarizing its pages, do justice to this enlivening volume. This is one of the few books in which the layman can experience intellectual association with a large-minded, thoroughly statesmanlike public leader (President of the Norwegian Parliament and of the League of Nations Assembly) and feel as if the discussion were about something as human, as exciting, as neighborly as and even more vital than the prospects of the home team's winning the pennant next year. Dr. Hambro is like that. And this book is like Dr. Hambro.

CARLYLE MORGAN

The Wide Horizon

Marius and His Home Town

By Norton Webb

Knowing Marseilles so well, I venture to affirm most of the over 600,000 inhabitants of this greatest of Mediterranean ports—its only near peer is Genoa—are increasingly boiling inwardly with violent hostility at Axis invasion of their cherished ancient city and harbor. Marseillais have naturally been extremely irked by the Vichy régime since the collapse because they are mostly hot-headed radical Left French republicans. Now their feelings have crystallized into bitter disdain for the Nazi and Fascist invaders whose ideology runs directly counter to their passionate love for exuberant liberty.

But Hitler's fears, masked as a decision to "protect" and fortify Marseilles, are understandable. For this French maritime station on the Golfe du Lion is a key of keys in relation to air as well as sea traffic between the *métropole* (mother country) and French North African and other domains.

Ever since French troops began their conquest of Algeria in 1830, Marseilles has been growing in importance. Its big docks and quais are today impregnated not only with the atmosphere of Mediterranean and European commerce but that of ships plying between French Asiatic holdings and other distant points. Fruits, ground nuts, fragrant oils, cereals, wool, raw cotton, textiles, sesame, hides and such combine to bring the air of Africa and Far East to the port. The oils, incidentally, feed the over fifty *savon de Marseille* factories whose only rivals are, of course, in Castille, Spain. Its cosmopolitanism is heightened by the polyglot character of droves of sailors that include Corsicans, Bretons, Lascars, Arabs, Chinese, and others.

* * *

Since Marseilles was settled in 600 B. C. by Phoenicians and Greeks, and so is France's oldest city, it is not unnatural most of its people have the East imprinted in their character; specially as they have never lost contact with the Orient since, on account of trade, Marseillais are famous for big, glib talking, sharp bargaining and clever deals consummated with as little effort as possible. The Marseillais is epitomized in French life by a mythical character named "Marius," who is always invoked with a grin by French people to illustrate a child-like individual having great warmth of heart and little control over his emotions and whose outpourings push him to tall bombast. But you must never, any more than Marius's own people, take him too seriously.

Once while in the colorful French port, a Marseillais friend of mine admitted his compatriots exaggerated too joyfully. But he said, "My fellow-citizens may be gay-hearted, impulsive and weave tall tales, yet they really do not expect them to be believed. It is our way of humor. They do, however, think their port is the greatest in the world, and pride themselves on their mental agility and acumen as traders."

Life in France's big maritime station revolves mostly around its renowned main street, La Cannebière, with the fashionable Promenade du Prado also playing its lesser but more aristocratic role. La Cannebière comes into direct view as you coast down the Avenue de Noailles in a taxi from the railroad station and is lined with big shops, theaters, fine hotels, restaurants, and cafés from whence daily seep out odors of the highly seasoned fish chowder which is known the world over as Marseilles's specialty—*bouillabaisse*.

This reputed thoroughfare is short and at its southern end touches the great port bristling with warehouses, piled-up cargoes, mastheads, steamer funnels, chugging tugboats and lighters, excursion and other craft. Small launches take you in a thrilling twenty-minute run to Château d'If, the heavily fortified island in the Joliette Basin that Dumas's fabulous imagination used as the prison for the Count of Monte Cristo.

* * *

Today, however, this island and other harbor vantage points, including the natural heights dominating it both east and west, are reportedly being fortified with formidable modern defenses by the Axis in fear of a United Nations attack from North Africa.

Trampling Axis "conquerors" now hold ancient Marseilles in the steel grip of total war. The Mediterranean is for the moment a perilous sea. Traffic in and over it is mostly born of war needs. But when the Axis exits from pro-Ally Marseilles and France recovers her sovereign dignity, Marius and his loved seaport, true to lengthy tradition, will, as important cogs in the great machinery of world trade, not only resume their progress but contribute their share to the better order in the postwar world they and all of us so earnestly hope for.

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